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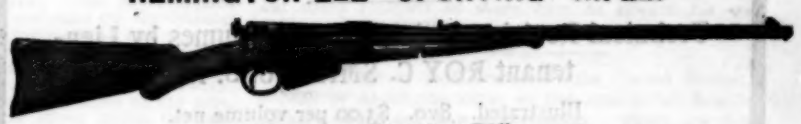

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ALTERING NATIONAL AIRS.

Gen. Horatio C. King, who is known to "Loyal Legioners" as "the sweet singer in Israel," argued recently before the Daughters of the American Revolution in favor of a new national hymn, but the prevailing opinion of the meeting was that the "Star Spangled Banner" was good enough. It was not long ago that the French national hymn, the "Marsellaise," was re-orchestrated by order of the Minister of War. This world-famed air has been so altered that its author, perhaps, would not recognize it. Berlioz re-wrote it, and the late Ambroise Thomas "took a whack" at it to make it accord with modern ideas of harmony. As the versions of Berlioz and Thomas both had supporters, it was decided to have a real up-to-date orchestration.

General Andre, Minister of War, heard a performance of the new "Marsellaise" and declared himself highly satisfied. It is a far louder one than the older versions, drums and bugles being introduced with an effect enough to terrify any enemy into instant flight. It is unfortunate that both it and the "Star Spangled Banner" are difficult to sing. We have heard trained choruses trip badly on both. In "America," or "God Save the King," the movement is slow and can be rendered with a fine legato effect to which neither of the other two lends itself. A cycling party of Americans travelling through France a few years ago were often serenaded in an impromptu way as they passed through France. The natives would invariably make a botch of the high notes in the "Marseillaise." The first night the Americans fared equally ill with the "Star Spangled Banner," and after that confined themselves with success to "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

BRITISH OPINION OF OUR NEW ARMY.

The "Civil and Military Gazette," a British exponent of Army opinion, recently gave a review of the reorganization of the United States Army, in the course of which it said: "The strength of the cavalry regiment is, to European nations, remarkable. It is difficult to see how a regiment 1,200 strong, organized in twelve troops, even though it has 52 officers, can be anything but unwieldly to a degree; and this departure from the usually accepted custom is difficult to understand."

However, there is one feature the "Gazette" warmly approves of—the Signal Corps—its remarks on this point being as follows: "There is one feature, however, which other armies might well copy,—the establishing of a strong Signalling Corps under its own officers. This corps, although 800 strong all told, has no less than 400 non-commissioned officers, a proportion which brings to mind the famous description of the population of the United States as consisting of 'mostly Generals.' But this tendancy is apparent in every branch of the Service. A field battery, 80 strong in all, has five officers and eleven non-commissioned officers; and an infantry company appears to require three officers and non-commissioned officers to look after a number of men varying from 474 to 120."

NOT A NEW EXPLOSIVE.

There has been a good deal of cackling recently about a new explosive for which extraordinary results are claimed. As it requires a strong fulminating cap to explode it, is yellow in appearance, can be melted and cast into a shell, where it crystallizes into a hard substance, may be shot through an armor plate without exploding, and when exploded by the fulminate breaks into small fragments, it is no doubt picric acid. The "Army and Navy Gazette" quotes Sir Andrew Noble as saying of this explosive that it will stand an enormous amount of knocking about without any chance of its going off prematurely. In fact, it was so stable that he said one might suppose that it was not an explosive at all. However, he showed what remained of a shell which had been exploded by its action. It was simply atomized, the iron having the appearance of lamp-black, and instead of being broken into several thousand pieces, as is claimed for the new explosive, it was broken into many millions of pieces. As for getting 5,000 feet velocity for the shell loaded with this explosive, that is another matter. An extreme muzzle velocity of 3,000 feet has been attained, but this produces great wear and tear on the arm, and it is doubted whether steel would stand an increase of energy in the projectile at the rate of 25 to 91, which is the proportion between 3,000 feet and 5,000 feet, or from 4 to 25 in the case of an increase from 2,000 to 3,000 feet.

DEFENSELESS CANADA.

The Halifax, N. S., "Chronicle" in an article entitled "Defenseless Canada," says: "What we need in the Dominion is a population taught to shoot, to ride, and to march, and instructed in the rudiments of military drill and maneuvring. We have a few volunteer battalions upon whose uniforms we expend most of our money, who can keep step with one another more or less indifferently and go through a few evolutions such as were useful at Waterloo, but not a battalion, which, in its present form, is fit for service of any effective sort. The South African war has made it clear that with sufficient arms and rudimentary training, Canada, under modern conditions, might almost defend itself against the world. The time to prepare for war is during peace. The way to secure peace is to be prepared for war. God forbid that the sword should ever be drawn between us and our brethern of the United States, but while it is possible that it may, we should make ready. Let us set ourselves seriously to the task of preparing to defend ourselves and of lightening the burdens and dangers of the empire in the event of war."

The schedule of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., for the week ending June 22, was as follows: June 17, Monday: 9:30 a. m., Committees 1 and 3, War Games; Committees 2 and 4, Tactical Studies; 11:45, "Previous Naval Operations in the Theatre of the Problem," Lieutenant Ellicott. June 18: 9:30, Committees 2 and 4, War Games; Committees 1 and 3, Tactical Studies; 11:45, "The Panama Canal," Brig. Gen. H. L. Abbot, U. S. A. June 19: 9:30, Committees 1 and 3, War Games; Committees 2 and 4, Tactical Studies; 11:45, "The Panama Canal," Brig. Gen. H. L. Abbot, U. S. A. June 20: 9:30, Committees 1 and 3, Problem; Committees 2 and 4, War Games; 11:45, "Battle Tactics," Lieut. Comdr. Murdock. June 21: 9:30, Committees 2 and 4, Problem; Committees 1 and 3, War Games; 11:45, "Sea Power of Germany," Lieut. Ellicott. June 22: 9:30, Strategic Game.

The best bands in the country have been engaged to furnish music for the Pan-American Exposition. Two or more will be in service throughout the season. Sousa's famous band, 65 men, will give daily concerts from June 10 to July 7. The First Artillery Band of Mexico, 50 men, is at the Exposition, having been sent by the Mexican government as a courtesy to the people of the United States, and will remain for some time to come. Fanciulli's 71st Regiment band has just concluded its season there.

The Fox Hills Golf Club, of Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y., has passed the following resolution, which is sent to us for the information of the Services by the club's secretary, Thomas J. O. Woodbury, of 101 Front street, New York: "It is hereby moved and duly seconded that the by-laws of the Fox Hills Golf Club be amended, and that a membership class be created to be known as the Army and Navy Members, the same to be limited to fifty. All such members must be regularly proposed and seconded by two members of the club, and the annual dues for such shall be $10."

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SUBMARINE BOATS.

Commander William W. Kimball, U. S. N., who commanded the Atlantic Torpedo Boat Flotilla during the war with Spain, and whose knowledge of torpedo and submarine boats is not excelled, if it is equalled, by that of any other officer in our Navy, had in "Collier's Weekly" for June 15, an illustrated article on "Modern Submarine Boats," which is full of exact and valuable information. Commander Kimball says that the ideal under-water ship is not the crude submarine of four centuries ago, and is as unlike the submarine boats of a century ago as the battleships of those days are unlike the battleships of the present. It is not filled with concealed and mysterious dangers and cunningly devised mechanisms to lure its friends to destruction while making glad the hearts of its foes.

It is a cigar-shaped boat, always light enough to float when at work, and capable of discharging torpedoes when moving upon the surface of the water or beneath it, capable of independent action, capable of weathering every sea, and capable, when on the surface, of renewing the source of power for under-water working as long as the source of power for surface running and the endurance of the crew hold out.

Both nerve and judgment are requisite for the proper handling of a submarine torpedo boat in action, slightly different in kind but not more in degree than for proper handling of a surface torpedo boat; and there are real dangers connected with submarine navigation as such. But these dangers are met by safety appliances fully as well as are the real dangers in moving per rail at fifty miles per hour. It is true that thirty-two men were drowned in a submarine boat used by the Confederates during the War of the Rebellion, but every one of these lives was lost because the boat was not used as a submarine—because an inefficient submarine boat was used as a still more inefficient surface boat under conditions to invite, to almost compel, the swamping which drowned the crews.

Like all new things, the submarine boat meets the strong opposition of very conservative naval opinion. A very high naval authority has lately declared in a prominent review that the horizontal rudders of the Holland do not steer her under from the surface. The fact that many important naval officers and hundreds of other people have seen the rudders perform that very function does not seem to have affected the making of the declaration in the slightest degree. All the prominent naval officers who witnessed the work of the submarine Holland in the naval maneuvers last summer have testified to her efficiency. The utility of and the reason for the use of submarines was fully covered by Admiral Hichborn, in an article in a technical publication last year.

In conclusion, Commander Kimball says: "During fifteen years of advocacy of the use of submarines I have heard but three objections made by conservative naval officers: 'It is not fair to protect ourself by water armor, because it is not steel armor.' 'It is dangerous and uncomfortable.' 'You can't use 'em, and we don't want 'em, and we won't have 'em anyhow.' It is difficult to meet the first two objections; the last is insuperable.

"France is building a submarine flotilla of forty boats, England is building five, all naval countries are preparing to furnish themselves with the craft, and we have made a fair start by building seven. But we have not the foresight to see that we need them more than any other country in the world, as shown by the quotation from Admiral Hichborn; and, besides, we always prefer to lag behind the world in utilizing war devices, because we, the people, are such a very warlike and such an extremely unmilitary people that we never like to prevent war by preparing for it. We would rather let war come, and then needlessly expend thousands and thousands of lives and millions and millions of dollars, and congratulate ourselves because we can meet such expenditure and can continue to live up to the rule that has guided us since the birth of the Republic:

" 'In time of peace never consider the prevention of war.' "

THE ISLAND OF MARINDUQUE.

The island of Marinduque, which came into notoriety by the capture of Capt. Devereux Shields, 29th U. S. Volunteers, and 52 men of Company F of that regiment in September, 1900, has become completely pacified under the administration of Major F. A. Smith, 1st Infantry, who with two companies of the 1st Infantry and four companies of the 2d Infantry, has been making very active warfare against the insurrectos since he assumed command in February. During the months of February and March over 60 expeditions were sent out, until the insurgents were scattered into small bands, and by being so constantly harassed were finally forced to surrender. The insurrectos were commanded by Lieut. Col. Maximo Abad, who, with 9 officers, 70 men and 57 guns, surrendered at Boac, Marinduque, on April 15. Other surrenders took place at Torrijos on April 24 and at Santa Cruz on April 26. The total number surrendered to date is 15 officers, 168 men, 128 guns and 7 revolvers. Major Smith has received the congratulations of his superior officers, and deserves full credit for his energetic work and original plans, adopted in February, of bringing into towns of the island and placing them under military surveillance all people heretofore living in the interior who had been giving countenance and aid to the active insurgents. By a system of kindly treatment the confidence of the people was soon gained, and their assistance and influence were used to assist in the pacification of the island. Municipal elections have been held, and on May 1 the Civil Commission visited the island for the second time, established civil government, and appointed a Filipino Governor.

We publish this week a General Order issued by Major Smith, announcing the pacification of Marinduque, and a letter from an officer of the Army answering the malicious attack made upon Major Smith by the Philadelphia "North American." It is difficult to understand the motive that prompts so many American newspapers to indulge in such sweeping and unjust criticisms in advance of any inquiry as to the facts. It is not unreasonable to ask that where there is at least doubt our soldiers in the distant Philippines should be given the benefit of it. Let us leave to the French the application of their cynical proverb, "les absents ont tourjours tort." It is not unreasonable to ask that American papers should have sufficient concern for the honor of the country and of those appointed by the President of the United States, with the concurrence of the Senate, to represent it abroad, to refrain from condemning them without a hearing on the strength of such reports, which, as our experience in China and elsewhere shows, are wholly unreliable.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY AT WASHINGTON.

According to the New York "Tribune," we are to have at the Capital a national university, such as George Washington conceived of. The George Washington Memorial Association has undertaken to secure a suitable site and erect thereon a substantial, dignified building to the memory of George Washington, and the Washington Academy of Sciences undertakes to provide for the maintenance and conduct of the institution in the interests of science and literature, and that there may be joined with it in this work the National Educational Association, the Association of American Universities and the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. The plan of organization is a private foundation independent of government support or control, to facilitate the use of the scientific and other resources of the government for research; to co-operate with universities, colleges and individuals in securing to properly qualified persons opportunities for advanced study and research now obtained only to a limited extent in Washington, and not at all elsewhere. The policy, control and management are to vest in a board of fifteen trustees, and there is to be an advisory committee composed chiefly of the heads of executive departments, bureaus, etc.

The two committees drew up articles of incorporation, which were filed on May 20, 1901. On May 27 the incorporators met and elected a board of trustees.

Daniel C. Gilman, who has recently resigned the presidency of Johns Hopkins University, will assume direction of the Washington Memorial Institution.

INTERESTING RIFLE EXPERIMENTS.

Perry E. Kent, of Utica, New York, who is a rifleman of many years' experience, has made some interesting experiments with a view to increasing the power and accuracy of rifles. This he claims can be done by boring holes in the barrel near the muzzle. In describing these perforations Mr. Kent says: "The effect of this perforating is that most of the gas—and the detrimental effect which its escape at the muzzle at an angle to the line of flight would otherwise have upon the base of the projectile—finds vent through these holes or interstices, after the bullet has attained its full velocity, and just before it emerges from the muzzle of the arm, thereby imparting a last guiding effect, minus the subsequent addition of the caustic action of escaping gas, as what remains in the barrel after the intense strain has thus been relieved gives to the projectile merely a parting kiss, so to speak, instead of a vicious kick, without in the least checking or retarding its attained velocity, but rather facilitating it by keeping it in a true, more steady flight.

"I have tried perforating the barrels as described on five of my own rifles, and on each one is shown about the same proportionate increase in accuracy and penetration. On a .22 calibre, 15 inch barrel, I secured one quarter inch more penetration and considerably better grouping after boring than before; with a .22 long 24 inch barrel, I secured fully one half inch additional average penetration and more accuracy; with a .22 calibre long-rifle, a full seven-eighths inch additional penetration was recorded; at one hundred feet from muzzle on the .25-20, over an inch more; on the .32-20 about seven-eighths inch; on my .38-55, accuracy was considerably improved and the gain in penetration, over one inch; on the .45-70, one and a half inches more penetration and accuracy as before described; on the Savage .30-30, a full five inches penetration at 150 feet was gained, and accuracy somewhat improved.

"My tests convinced me that a bullet delivered from the muzzle of a barrel constructed with this device not only possesses greater accuracy and penetration, but it retains its initial velocity for a longer period than it otherwise would, and greater range with less amount of powder. Less resistance means flatter trajectory and less windage."

Mr. Kent has had his idea patented, and illustrations of the same appear in "Shooting and Fishing," of June 6.

AN INDIAN VIEW OF FUNSTON.

(From Civil and Military Gazette, India.)

What the Americans do, we must admit they do it after a smart method of their own. Their Philippine war has been amazing all through for its utter disregard of all the conventions of strategy and tactics; but they are worrying through it, and their capture of Aguinaldo was effected by as pretty a ruse as any history of the wars of the Middle Ages records. An American brigadier general and his officers, disguised as prisoners, and taken in that capacity to Aguinaldo's headquarters by friendly natives disguised as rebels, but sufficiently numerous to overpower Aguinaldo's force—such a scene could hardly have been expected to occur outside of a comic opera. And the captious critic may want to know why, if the friendly natives were both willing and able to overpower Aguinaldo's force, they did not do it without the elaborate pretense of bringing so many distinguished captives. However, the ruse succeeded, and Aguinaldo himself, who has given the Americans four times as much trouble as De Wet and Botha combined have caused to us, is a prisoner instead of Brigadier General Funston.

Commander Benjamin F. Tilley, U. S. N., Governor of Tutuila, Samoa, who has just returned to the United States, has, in accordance with instructions from the Navy Department, completed an accurate census of the islands under the control of this country. The population of the island of Tutuila is set down as 4,000, and of the Manua group as 2,000. The native population does not seem to be on the increase, nor, so far as can be learned, does it show any signs of retrograding. The number of whites on the islands is, approximately, 100. The sanitary condition of the islands is good at the present time, and the number of cases of that form of leprosy called elephantiasis seems to be on the decrease.

The dismissal of Lieut. R. H. Townley, U. S. N., retired, will be hailed by many officers on the active list with much pleasure, because it was largely through the efforts of Lieutenant Townley that the law permitting the assignment of retired officers to active duty was passed through Congress. It has always been felt that a great injustice has been done the active list by this statute, for while the number of officers on the active list was apparently increased by the law, the real effect was to enable retired officers to fill shore billets while the real active list of the Navy was kept at sea, without much prospect of shore duty as reward for well performed sea service.

The number of paid firemen in the United States is 65,000, or about the same as the number of Regular soldiers under our new organization. There are from 100,000 to 150,000 volunteer firemen, and the number of organized militia, according to the last return, is 106,339.

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GENERAL BATES ON DATTO MUNDI.

We have always striven to give an accurate and early review of current happenings in the Philippines and that we have established a reputation in that direction is shown by the close reading of our columns by officers returned from the Philippines. Notably is this so in the case of Major General John C. Bates, U. S. A., who was extensively quoted in the dailies of June 16, apropos of the article in the Army and Navy Journal of June 15, on the reported abolition of slavery in the island of Mindanao, the scene of General Bates's operations, more diplomatic than war-like, in 1900. The news in the Army and Navy Journal was, as we thought it would be, distinctly pleasing to General Bates, who was glad to hear such good things of his old friend, Datto Mundi. General Bates is quoted as saying: "I had not expected any such favorable action, though I have the highest respect for Mundi. It seems to me that is expecting almost too much; it seems to me people ought to be paid something for these slaves. My agreement with them, in order to abolish slavery, was that a small amount should be paid for the slaves. I wanted to fix an amount, and they asked that it be the market value, and I agreed to that. My idea was that the slaves might pay a small amount, and I supposed the United States Government would foot that bill finally. Their market value was about $20. No census having been taken, it is impossible to tell how many slaves there are. They can hardly be regarded as slaves, anyway, but that has been so generally discussed that it is well understood. They are mere retainers, and very often voluntarily so, because they want the protection of a powerful datto.

"Mundi has been pronounced in his American sympathies ever since I have known him. He asked for an American flag at once and put it up, and in many places where it would incur antagonism, but he cared nothing for that. He offered to bring his people to fight alongside of our soldiers, and said if I was ready he would at once go alone and attack the insurgents of Zamboanga. I told him I was not ready to occupy the island then, and he said: 'I will do just what you say.' He did join with our troops when Zamboanga was taken. This action of Mundi is very important, indeed, because he is the heir apparent to the Sultan. He was nominated by the Sultan of Mindanao, Rajah Muda, as his heir apparent."

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INFORMATION OF FRED. WARREN, Co. I, 16th U. S. Infantry who served in Santiago campaign is desired. Address MISS BRODIL, 12 Aldersey St., Somerville, Mass.

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WANTED.—A RETIRED ARMY OFFICER AS COMMANDANT at the Florida Agricultural College. Address GEORGE W. WILSON, President Board of Trustees, Jacksonville, Fla.

The Society of The Army of Santiago de Cuba.
This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that memorable campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are $1.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blanks to Major A. C. SHARPE, Secretary and Treasurer, Denver, Colo.

LOST SON.
This is to let John Lawrence Sullivan know that his trouble at Braddock, Pa., has been settled and mother and father beg him to write at once. He need not fear.
VERY REV. FATHER JOHN HICKEY,
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The Philadelphia "Inquirer" says that at a recent meeting of Co. M, of the 9th Regiment of Pennsylvania, the captain submitted a letter in which he offered to resign if the members of the company thought that it would be to the interest of the company to have a commanding officer who knew something of military matters. Five of the members, including the leading "non-coms." had the courage of their convictions and voted openly to ask the captain to resign. Captain Cosper took umbrage at the action and finally threatened to reduce all of them to the ranks. At the next meeting of the company, however, he thought better of his threat and simply reduced Corporal Eley. The reduction was without the authority of Colonel Dougherty, and the "non-com." objected to the action, with the result that an investigation has been ordered. Assuming the above to be correct, we can add that any officer acting in the manner described above, should be compelled to resign. He evidently held discipline very lightly, as did recently a certain captain in a New York City regiment who is said when his company was formed before him to have asked any man who objected to him to step out, and he would give him a "licking." A regiment is injured by having such officers in it.

Major R. R. H. Moore, R. A. M. C., thinks he has found a way to avoid prickly heat, often the bane of soldiers in hot countries. This British officer was living in the steamy climate of lower Bengal and got into the habit of using cocoanut oil to allay heat irritation of the skin and subsequently gave up the use of soap in the bath, the result being that he has been free from prickly heat ever since. The Major says the prejudice against adopting what many term the filthy native habit of anointing one's skin with oil is unreasonable. On first substituting oil for soap in the bath, the change is far from satisfactory. The bather misses the creamy lather, the body seems sticky, and the skin peels off visibly, but this discomfort is only temporary for soon the skin becomes firm and glossy. The oil should be applied with the palm of the hand, the best time for using it being before going out for the evening exercises. Major Moore has yet to find that the oil in any measure interferes with the activity of the sweat glands. It seems, on the contrary, to reinforce nature's protective greasy coat which from profuse perspiration becomes sodden.

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It is told of the late Horace Greeley that when he was asked by an agricultural correspondent whether guano was good on potatoes, he replied that it might do for those whose tastes were vitiated by rum and tobacco, but that, for his part, he preferred gravy. It appears that the cannibals of Fly River, Guinea, are not disposed to have their tastes thus vitiated. The Portland "Oregonian" says: "These savages do not eat missionaries because they have any religious hostility for them as preachers of a new faith; they only eat them because, as non-consumers of rum and tobacco, their flesh is far more palatable than that of any other type of white man. In the judgment of a cannibal, the meat of a missionary is better eating than anything else except the flesh of a young child, another non-consumer of tobacco and ardent spirits. These cannibals not seldom spare the lives of American and European sailors for the simple reason that their flesh is so impregnated with the flavor of alcohol and tobacco as to be as unpalatable as we find that of crows, gulls, buzzards and other carrion consuming birds."

The "United Service Gazette" asserts that of the men who have a real but unreasoned bias against Russia, just because she is Russia, the great majority are officers in the Indian Army, whose principal chance of distinction is a frontier war, and to whom a war with Russia would mean almost certain advancement. Sir H. Rawlinson, who may be taken as a type of this form of earnest Russophobe, saw India in its early days, when it was weak and not fully grown, and no doubt the bent of his mind established in his earlier years continued up to the last, and his alarm for India in case of an attack was the result of what he considered a real danger. Now that Russia has given hostages to fortune in the development of her foreign trade it is believed that she will not seek a quarrel with England, and that in the event of her descent on India the natives of that populous country would be found fighting against her.

The Army has settled down for the present to about the average of the population called for by General Miles's estimate of one soldier to every thousand civilians. The proportion at the various census decades have been as follows: 1790, 1 to 3,000; 1800, 1 to 1,870; 1810, 1 to 730. In this last year the proportion reached the maximum. In 1820 it was 1 in 1,077; 1830, 1 in 1,850; in 1860 and again in 1880, 1 in 2,000. In 1840 it was 1 in 1,615; in 1870, 1 in 1,000, and in 1890 it reached the lowest proportion since 1790, 1 in 2,311. Had we reached General Miles' proportion we should have had in 1890 62,622 officers and men in the Army where we had 27,089 only.

Sir Edward Hutton, who was one of the early champions of mounted infantry, does not go so far as some of his followers in a complete reliance upon these horsemen. He wishes a distinction between the mounted infantry, whom he classes as footmen trained for the purpose of mobility to ride a horse or a bicycle, and mounted rifles or horsemen fighting on foot and trained in all respects as cavalry, except in the use of the saber or lance. The Colonial mounted troops in South Africa were mounted rifles, as were the Imperial Yeomanry.

They have been awaiting with interest in England the decision of our courts as to the claims for prize money for the sinking of the vessels destroyed by Admiral Dewey's fleet in Manila Bay. It will give a clue to the probable decision of the British courts as to the question of the distribution of prize money for capture of vessels at the Taku forts, and of property at Tien-Tsin and elsewhere in China, which is of considerable importance to a large section of the British Navy.

Colonel Cochrane, of the Marine Corps, in his capacity as inspector of the naval prison at Cavite, P. I., reports under date of May 1 that during the preceding month the condition of the naval prison has been further improved, and that the health continues remarkable. There were no sick days in April.

Apropos of what we said as to the contagious nature of consumption, we observe that the Commissioner General of Immigration, under the advice of the Surgeon General, proclaims that tuberculosis of the lungs is a "dangerous contagious disease," and as such constitutes sufficient ground for the exclusion of consumptive immigrants from this country.

Lieut. Burton Mitchell, A. D. C. on the staff of General Funston, writes that when the party reached the seashore with Aguinaldo they rigged up a signal out of an old sheet and wigwagged to the Vicksburg "We've got him." And thereupon the Vicksburg wigwagged back, "Bully."

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As predicted several months ago, Major General MacArthur has been ordered relieved of the command of the Division of the Philippines and directed to return to San Francisco, and Major General Adna R. Chaffee has been placed in command of the troops in the entire archipelago. The official order making this change has been prepared by the War Department and has been cabled to Manila. We also stated several months ago that it was the intention of the authorities at the War Department to make a large reduction in the force in the Philippines about the time that General MacArthur was given a respite from the long and arduous services which have fallen to his lot in the Philippines. The details of this shift of troops are now being prepared in the Department, and definite announcement of them will be made in the near future. It is understood that the force to remain in the entire archipelago will not exceed 40,000 men; and it is well known that the Regular troops which have seen the longest service there are to be relieved and their places taken by the new regiments of Cavalry and Infantry. The recruiting of these new regiments has progressed to the utmost satisfaction of the Department, and the chances are that many of the transports which are now either in San Francisco or en route there will take regiments of these new troops back with them to Manila. Other important changes are being contemplated in the stations of troops in this country, but for the present we are not at liberty to make these known. The organization of the Artillery Corps has now been completed as far as possible, pending the enlistment of that arm to its full strength. The reports of the enlistments received during the past week have been extremely satisfactory, and show an increase from the weeks previous.

The trustees charged with the publication of the supplement to Cullum's Biographical Register of the graduates of the U. S. Military Academy will soon have the 1900 supplement ready for sale. It has been edited by Dr. E. S. Holden, of the class of 1870, and when out it can be bought of the secretary of the Association of Graduates at West Point. The secretary of the Association of Graduates has been able, through the large number who have joined the association during the past year, to begin the preparation of a card catalog of every living graduate of the Military Academy. Dr. Holden, in preparing the decennial edition of the Cullum Register, found difficulty in many cases in obtaining full information as to the service of graduates of the Academy for the ten years, and recommended to the association that as soon as possible a systematic plan for keeping the records up all the time be adopted. This is now to be started, and the secretary of the Association of Graduates desires all graduates of the Academy to send him annually, at the time of making out their efficiency reports for the year, a copy of the report made by them as to their duties during the year, "The Succinct Account of Services" portion of the report. All who do not submit an efficiency report are urged to send the secretary of the association annually a record of their services of the same tenor as the above. After such a plan has been well inaugurated the secretary of the Association will not only be in possession of full information concerning all graduates, so as to furnish any proper data that may be asked for about them, but the difficulty experienced in trying to get up records that have been allowed to pass for ten years—in some cases the men may have been dead a great part of the ten years—will be largely eliminated.

Under orders from the War Department issued in February last, Capt. Charles G. Treat, Artillery Corps, entered, June 15, upon the duties of Commandant of Cadets at West Point, having, while holding the position, the pay and allowances of a lieutenant colonel. We referred briefly at the time the order was issued to the high qualifications of Colonel Treat for the position, but now that he has entered upon it, it may not be amiss to say that this officer, by his varied service and experience in line and staff duties, and his personal characteristics, is an ideal Commandant of Cadets; and certainly in teaching those in his charge how to become good commissioned officers his pupils could have no better example before them. Born in Maine, he was appointed in 1878 from Wisconsin to the U. S. Military Academy, was graduated June 13, 1882, well up in his class, and promoted to the artillery. After graduation he had a share of frontier duty in Nebraska, and since then has been one of the most progressive of the younger artillery officers. As a staff officer he had ample opportunity as aide-de-camp on the staff of Major General Howard, from July, 1889, to November, 1894, to display his ability and energy, and again as adjutant of the Light Artillery Schoool at Fort Riley he maintained his high reputation. During the Spanish-American War his services were important and arduous, and in line with his previous career. The Academy and the country are to be congratulated over the excellent selection for this most important position at West Point.

Now that Mr. McKinley has so emphatically declared that he cannot, and will not, accept a third nomination for the Presidency, the discussion of other names has begun. Among those to which attention is prominently directed is that of Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War. He has shown great executive ability; he is a man of positive convictions and a strong will, is now well versed in statecraft, and has been more prominently identified than any other man with the new order which has so completely changed the point of view of executive administration. He is well trained in the knowledge and the application of legal principles, and should give us a successful, as he certainly would an able and enlightened administration. The attempt to impeach the discretion of Mr. Root in connection with his interviews with the members of the Cuban Convention, was based upon statements which are demonstrated to have been either wholly false or founded upon pernicious misunderstanding and misrepresentation of facts. The final decision of the Convention, to accept the Platt amendment to the Army Reorganization bill, has settled the controversy which these misrepresentations were intended to affect, and we shall probably hear no more of them.

Next to the order detaching General MacArthur from command of the Division of the Philippines and the placing of General Chaffee in command there, the most important matter which was finally decided upon prior to the departure of General Corbin from Washington was the plan to combine the Departments of the Columbia and Alaska into one department, known as the Department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver. This department will be placed under the command of General Randall, who is now in Alaska, but who has been informed of the change and will proceed to his new station in the near future. The combining of these two departments means also that all of the troops now in Alaska, with the exception of three companies not yet selected, will be withdrawn from Alaska and ordered to some other station. Gen. S. B. M. Young, now in temporary command of the Department of the Columbia, will take official command of the Department of California upon the discharge of General Shafter from the Volunteer Service on June 30.

The U. S. S. Massachusetts, Capt. H. P. Manney, left New York June 20 for Newburyport, Mass., to take part in a local celebration. Capt. Manney, instead of taking the Sandy Hook route, concluded to save time by taking his vessel through Hell Gate, which he did with commendable skill and without a pilot. Sensational stories have appeared in connection with the event, which suggest that the Massachusetts was in great peril, when, as a matter of fact, she was in no more danger than she would have been had she taken the outside route. The big Sound steamers are much more unwieldy to handle than the Massachusetts, although they draw less water. The old battleship Maine made the passage through Hell Gate several times. The Navy Department appears to have been concerned, however, at the action taken by Capt. Manney in using the Hell Gate passage without a pilot, and on June 20 Secretary Long issued an order prohibiting vessels of the Navy from using the Hell Gate channel except by special instructions from the Department or in cases of great and pressing emergency.

The recently published volume of papers relating to our foreign relations contain much interesting matter concerning our diplomatic intercourse with Spain just previous to the outbreak of war. The letters to our State Department from Minister Woodford show that the Spanish government was concerned over the visit of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, chief of the Bureau of Navigation (described in the Spanish communication as "Captain Brownsfield"), to Santo Domingo in the armored cruiser Brooklyn. Senor Moret, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, told Minister Woodford that information had come to him that a son of Calixto Garcia was in the Brooklyn with Captain Brownsfield and that a filibustering expedition was also on board. This story was denied by the United States Government, and Spain expressed satisfaction with the explanation that Admiral Crowninshield, accompanied by his own son, had gone to Santo Domingo on business entirely disassociated with Cuban affairs.

Several changes of importance in the stations of officers of the Judge-Advocate General's Department of the Army will be made during this month. Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, who has been on duty at the War Department as assistant to the Judge-Advocate General, is now on leave, upon the expiration of which he will be ordered to Chicago as Judge-Advocate of the Department of the Lakes. Lieut. Col. E. H. Crowder, stationed in the Philippines, has been ordered home and will take station at the War Department as assistant to General Davis. Pending Colonel Crowder's arrival in Washington, Major Charles McClure of the 14th Infantry will act as assistant to the Judge Advocate General of the Army. Major McClure's work in compiling and arranging the digest of the opinions of General Lieber has won for him great praise in all legal circles.

As stated in the Army and Navy Journal several weeks ago, Col. Merritt Barber of the Adjutant General's Department will be placed on the retired list after more than thirty years' service, upon his own application. The retirement will take effect June 30. The retirement of Colonel Barber will promote Lieut. Col. A. L. Wagner to be a full colonel, and Major H. P. McCain to be a lieutenant colonel. Colonel Wagner is now on duty in the Division of the Philippines. During the absence of General Corbin in the Philippines, Col. Thomas Ward will act as Adjutant General of the Army. It is understood that if he had so desired, Colonel Sheridan could have come to Washington to act as Adjutant General.

The pensions on account of the war with Spain now amount to $834,750, and are expected to soon pass the million dollar mark. Up to June 15, 565 Spanish-American War pensions had been granted, varying from $8 to $100 a month, averaging about $150 a year. Most of the pensioners are invalid soldiers. There are 3,274 in this class. Widows, minors and dependents number about 2,000. There are only 221 invalids of the Navy Service, and 70 widows or dependents of Navy fighters. The total of applications for pensions up to June 1 on account of this war was 37,095. They are now coming in at the rate of about 1,400 a month. The ratio of the applications to the number granted is about one in seven.

The inauguration by the Quartermaster's Department of a new system of inspection at supply depots has led to a warm controversy between the contractors who furnish clothing and other supplies and the experts in the various industries who inspect the articles used in the military service. Under these inspectors are employed corps of experienced men, detailed to inspect all material delivered at the various depots under contract, and the inspectors are transferred at intervals from one supply depot to another, to guard against the formation of "rings."

The recently announced arrival of Admiral Rodgers, commanding the Asiatic Station, at the site of our new naval station in Subig Bay is taken to mean that active operations will be inaugurated at Olongapo in a short time. It is believed that Admiral Rodgers favors this location for our Philippine dock yard, and his report of observations during the stay of the New York at that point will be awaited with no little interest by the Navy Department officials.

The naval recruiting station which has long been in operation at Chicago will be continued by the assignment to that rendezvous of Comdr. C. P. Perkins. This officer has been ordered detached from command of the U. S. S. Alert, as soon as Commander Blocklinger reports as his relief. Commander Blocklinger will proceed to San Francisco and report for the duty of commanding the Alert.

Tests of smokeless powder are to be made at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., and a 6-inch rifle, with mountings and timber to be used for the same, arrived at Newport June 17. The non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps who are at the station for instruction in mining, will also be sent to the Grove, where they will establish a camp.

The other day we spoke of the large share the Army and Navy people had in the social life of Manila. The following item from the Manila "New American," of May 7, touches upon the same point: "Is it not possible to have an American club in Manila, outside of the Army and Navy Club? It would seem as though there ought to be sufficient good material here for such an organization."

It is announced at Marine Corps Headquarters that all the officers who recently attended the school of application passed a successful examination at the end of the course. The school is to be opened again.

ARMY WEDDING IN CEBU.

This is the poetic way the Cebu correspondent of the Manila "Times," writing under date of April 28, began an account of an Army wedding: "Between graceful palms and swaying franciscos, beneath the star-spangled canopy, and to the silvery strains of Lohengrin, Marian Jorghenson, of Chicago, joined last night in the holy bonds of matrimony with Lieut. Cromwell Stacey, 19th U. S. Inf. Grace and charm, plants and flowers, smiles and harmony, all vied with one another in making the affair one that will long be remembered by the large number of friends of the contracting parties who lent their presence, and succeeded in so auspiciously launching Lieutenant and Mrs. Stacey on their career of man and wife."

The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Sutherland, and was witnessed on behalf of the groom by Captain Curtis and Lieutenant Croft, after which a reception was tendered them by Lieutenant and Mrs. Roach at their handsome quarters on Calle Butuan. All the Army and Navy officials and their wives at the station attended en masse. The bride was becomingly attired in a handsome gown of pink and black chiffon. The other ladies present lent much to the appearance of the assemblage by their elegant costumes, combining the perfection of the dressmaker's art with a well-bred charm only to be found in a gathering of American dames. A novel and interesting innovation was a wedding book, in which all present registered their names.

Mr. and Mrs. Stacey had the proud distinction of being the principals in the first American wedding in that part of the Archipelago. Many costly and beautiful presents were tendered them, including a handsome silver punch bowl, presented by Mr. Stacey's more intimate friends. The bride arrived from the States only a short time previously, and was the recipient of many congratulations for her pluck in crossing the broad Pacific to close the engagement, which took place before Lieutenant Stacey's regiment left for the Philippines. Lieutenant and Mrs. Stacey were to take up their residence in Hogua, Cohol, where the groom's company was stationed. The correspondent concluded:

"Lieutenant Stacey is one of the best known officers of the 19th Infantry. He has seen long and meritorious service in Porto Rico and the Philippines, and has several times distinguished himself in the campaign on this island. It was Lieutenant Stacey who, accompanied by only three men, having been separated from his command, crossed the upper part of the island, having to fight his way most of the distance, and when almost overcome by a horde of attacking insurgents, made his escape in a small banca, which he picked up along the shore, and sailed down the coast for thirty miles to Balamban, where he and his three men arrived in a very exhausted and almost starved condition."

DROWNING IN MANILA BAY.

Sergeant Walter M. Board and Private Shelly Moran, of troop F, 11th U. S. Cavalry, were drowned while bathing from the transport Logan, in Manila harbor on May 13, says the Manila "New American." As soon as the ship anchored, the men went over the side by scores, contrary to the rule that no more than fifty at a time should be in the water. When the swimmers would get tired, they would cling to the boat boom. Suddenly the boom's rope broke. Life preservers were thrown out and the transport's steam launch, with smaller boats, picked up the frightened swimmers. The rolls of each company were called, and when a company found its roll complete the men cheered heartily for, on the crowded ship, no one was at first sure whether his best friend had been drowned or not. But when it came to Troop F, there were no answers to two names and there were no cheers from the ranks.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Fred. J. Kountze, U. S. V., a captain of Volunteers in the Spanish War, attached to the staff of Gen. F. D. Grant, died at Toledo, Ohio, June 9. He was a candidate for appointment as second lieutenant in the Regular Army.

Mrs. Caroline D. Morris, widow of the late Lieut. Charles W. Morris, U. S. N., mother of Lieut. Col. Charles Morris, Art. Corps, U. S. A., and the late Mrs. A L. Watson, died at Brookline, Mass., June 12.

Mrs. Sophia Stuart Pool, who died at Harrison, N. Y., June 14, was a daughter of the late Rear Admiral Chas. S. Boggs, U. S. N.

Sharp Nose, Chief of the Northern Arrapahoes, of the Wind River Reservation, the war leader of his tribe, and the head of the recent rebellion against the Indian agent at Fort Washakie, died June 14.

Mr. Charles Lyman, who died recently at St. Paul, Minn., was for many years employed at the Rock Island Arsenal, and during the Civil War rendered excellent service in the Quartermaster's Department.

Eugene May, who died June 17 at New Orleans, served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and at the time of his death was Inspector General of the National Guard of Louisiana.

Dudley Randolph Walke, a professional musician, and a grandson of the late Rear Admiral Walke, U. S. N., committed suicide June 17, by gas asphyxiation, in the home of Mrs. Whiting, 875 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Joseph Dally, mother of Chief Engineer John R. Dally, of the Revenue Cutter Service, and of Mr. Charles M. Dally, secretary of the M. Hartley Company, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 12.

Col. Montgomery Bryant, U. S. A., who died at Wichita, Kansas, June 17, was appointed to the Army from the State of Missouri as a second lieutenant of the 6th Infantry Feb. 21, 1857. He served in the Civil War as captain of the 6th Infantry and was promoted to major of the 14th Infantry Oct. 7, 1874, and lieutenant colonel 8th Infantry June 22, 1882. He was brevetted major Dec. 13, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va. He reached his colonelcy and was assigned to the 13th Infantry Dec. 16, 1888, and was retired March 1, 1894.

Gen. William Montgomery Gardner, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, died at Memphis, Tenn., June 16. He was born in Augusta, Ga., seventy-eight years ago, and was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1846. In the battle of Contreras, in Mexico, Aug. 26, 1847, young Gardner, then a lieutenant, stormed a battery of 12-pounders, casemated, with a single platoon of American soldiers, taking the guns and winning the plaudits of his superior officers. In the bloody encounter at Cherubusco, a few days later, he was severely wounded. At the outbreak of the Civil War he became colonel of the 8th Georgia Regiment.

Brig. Gen. Max Weber died in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 15. He was born in Baden in 1824, and came to this country in 1849. He organized a regiment of Germans in Brooklyn when the Civil War broke out, becoming its colonel, and saw much active service. He lost an arm at Antietam.

The friends of Gen. Chas. O. Bartlett, colonel, U. S. A., retired, will regret to learn of his death as the result of the sinking of the ferryboat on which he was proceeding to his home on Staten Island on the afternoon of June 14. He entered the Army as captain of the 5th N. Y. Vols., May 9, 1861, entering the Regular Army as captain 12th N. Y., Sept. 8, 1861. He served with the volunteers during the Civil War as lieutenant colonel 150th N. Y., and afterwards as colonel 119th U. S. Colored Troops. He was breveted brigadier general of volunteers and received the brevets in the Regular Service of major and lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious service. He was transferred to the 30th Infantry in 1866, and to the 4th Infantry in 1869, being retired May 1, 1896, after over thirty years' service. General Bartlett had been for several years librarian of the Criminal Courts Building, New York. He was a brother-in-law of Lieutenant General Schofield, U. S. A., and leaves a widow and two grown sons. The ferryboat was sunk on the evening of June 14, but the body of General Bartlett was not found till June 20. It was then floating in the East River a few piers distant from the scene of the wreck. Identification was made easy by the finding on the body of a gold watch, inscribed, "Presented to Col. Charles G. Bartlett by the officers of his regiment, April 30, 1866." The timepiece had stopped at 6:20, the time of the collision. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, a relative, was notified and had the remains removed to the general's late home at West Brighton, Staten Island. The funeral is to be held the afternoon of Saturday, June 22, and the next day the body will be taken to West Point, where it will receive a military burial in the plot where General Bartlett's father lies.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Robert Nugent, major, U. S. A., retired, a gallant soldier of the Civil War, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 20. In 1853 he became a member of the 69th Regiment of New York State Militia, and rose to the lieutenant colonelcy in April, 1861. Col. Nugent offered the services of the 69th Regiment to the Government and led it to Virginia. He was appointed a captain in the Regular Army for his bravery, Aug. 5, 1861. He was commissioned colonel of the 69th New York Volunteers Nov. 1, 1861. In this capacity he served until December, 1862. Shortly before the battle of Fredericksburg, General Meagher was incapacitated and Colonel Nugent succeeded to the command of the Irish Brigade. In the charge a bullet perforated his stomach. During his convalescence he was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal of New York and Brooklyn, and served in that capacity from May 1 to Nov. 1, 1863. He then resumed command of the Irish Brigade, serving at its head in the Army of the Potomac until the end of the war. He was several times brevetted for bravery for gallant and meritorious services. At Gaines' Mill, Va., he was brevetted major; lieutenant colonel for services at Fredericksburg; colonel for services at Petersburg, and brevet brigadier general of Volunteers for services during the war. He was major of the 24th U. S. Inf. June 10, 1876, and served against the Indians in Montana, Dakota and Wyoming, and was with General Miles in the battles against Sitting Bull. In 1877 he was retired as major for incapacity resulting from the wound received at Fredericksburg.

Comdr. Charles Belknap, U. S. N., died at the Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, Md., June 15, from blood-poisoning. He was in his fifty-fifth year. A malignant abscess appeared on his arm some time ago, and it at first was thought that an operation would save his life, but he grew rapidly worse, and in his weakened condition it could not be attempted. Commander Belknap's family accompanied him to Annapolis, and Mrs. Belknap was at her husband's bedside all through his illness. His remains were taken to Annapolis for interment over the Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line on the evening of June 15. Commander Belknap was born in New Jersey, and entered the Naval Academy as a midshipman by appointment from the second district of New York in July, 1864. Graduating in June, 1867, he served on the European Station and later on the Pacific Station, in the Hydrographic Office, Washington, and was at the Naval Academy from 1873 to 1876. In the following year he was navigator of the Kearsarge on the Asiatic Station, and was executive of the Ashuelot on the same station from 1877 to 1879. The following three years found him at the Naval Academy as professor of physics and chemistry. He served as navigator of the Vandalia on the North Atlantic Station from 1882 to 1884, and was again assigned to duty at the Naval Academy as professor of physics and chemistry, which detail he held for one year. From 1885 to 1888 he was assistant to the Superintendent of the Academy and had charge of buildings and grounds. During this period he took a course of torpedo instruction at the Naval War College, Newport. His next sea duty was as executive of the ill-fated Kearsarge from 1888 to 1891, during which time he reached the grade of lieutenant commander, and served at the Torpedo Station. In 1894 Lieutenant Commander Belknap took charge of the corps of cadets as commandant. Then he took command of the Bancroft. He attained the rank of commander Dec. 5, 1896. In July, 1897, he returned to the Naval Academy. June 8, 1898, he was placed in command of the collier Nero, and took it out to Manila. Having discharged his cargo, he undertook a survey for a cable line from the Philippines to the Island of Guam, and thence to San Francisco. This difficult task was accomplished with perfect success, although incidentally it resulted in considerable injury to the health of Commander Belknap, who was obliged to remain some time at the Yokohama Naval Hospital. He returned to the United States on the Solace, in September, 1899, and a month later assumed command of the Dixie. He had just completed a cruise across the Atlantic into the Mediterranean, back again to the West Indies and home, when he took part in the inauguration ceremonies. Besides a widow, who was Miss Wheelwright, of Baltimore, Commander Belknap leaves three sons, Messrs. Francis Belknap, who is married, and lives in New York; Charles, Jr., 19 years old, and a cadet at Annapolis, and Robert, aged 12 years. Secretary Long sent the following telegram to Mrs. Belknap on hearing of the Commander's death: "The Department is just informed of the death of your husband, Comdr. Charles Belknap, and I hasten to send you the assurance of my sincere sympathy and of the great appreciation in which Commander Belknap was held in this Department and throughout the Navy, as one of its best and most efficient officers. His death is a great loss to the Service. If any word of official praise can in any degree mitigate the great sorrow which you suffer, I tender it with the most heartfelt respect for him and sympathy for you."

PERSONALS.

Capt. C. L. Phillips, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Hancock, N. J., June 16 from a short leave of absence.

Lieut. A. F. Cassels, Art. Corps, at present on sick leave from Fort Monroe, will at its expiration join the 19th Field Battery at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Dr. Herbert M. Tolfree, of Buffalo, N. Y., who has qualified for appointment to the medical corps of the Navy, as an assistant surgeon, was formerly a Naval Cadet, and resigned Feb. 20, 1891.

Col. William H. Forwood, Med. Dept., U. S. A., arrived in Washington, D. C., June 17, to take charge of the Medical Department of the Army during the absence of Surgeon General Sternberg in the Philippines.

A fund has been started among the Army officers in England for the purpose of erecting a memorial to Archibald Forbes, in the form of a tablet in the crypt of St. Paul's. The "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "Archibald Forbes had served himself, but his best claim on soldiers is that he shared their dangers and hardships in order that he might do honor to their prowess in the field. He saw much of war of all kinds and in all countries, and he was ever in the forefront gaining the knowledge with his own eyes which he converted into such glowing periods, and by his unflagging energy and enterprise so quickly put before his readers." It will be remembered that Mr. Forbes married an American lady, the daughter of the late Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster General, United States Army.

The Secretary of the Navy on June 17th preferred charges against Paymaster John R. Martin of the Navy and ordered the following court to meet at League Island Navy Yard, June 20, to try the officer: Capt. James H. Sands, Capt. Charles E. Clark, Capt. Richard P. Leary, Pay Inspector Lawrence G. Boggs, Comdr. William P. Potter, Pay Inspector John N. Speel, Paymaster Arthur Peterson, 1st Lieut. Leof M. Harding. The charge is "scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals, in violation of Section 1389 of the Revised Statutes of the United States." The six specifications allege that the accused, while serving on the U. S. R. S. Richmond, at League Island, Pa., advanced to himself these several sums out of public funds in his charge, viz: $140.29, $94.55, $2.62, $444.36; also that he advanced to Surgeon Evelyn H. Marsteller, U. S. N., $14.03 and $22.73—in all $738.58.

Continuing its sketches of successful naval apprentices, "Our Naval Apprentice," in its second number, calls attention to the fact that William Porter, now in command of Mr. J. P. Morgan's Corsair, is an ex-naval apprentice. Mr. Porter entered the naval Service as a boy in 1883, served during the next six years in the Lackawanna, Mohican, Swatara and other ships. In 1889 he was sent, as color sergeant, with a body of men from the Swatara to protect the missionaries in the Corean capital. He was discharged from the Navy in that year. He stepped from the Service, a mere boy, into the employ of the Japan Mail Steamship Company as a third officer, and during the following four years, by hard study and intelligent effort, he steadily advanced in the different grades of merchant vessel officer. He was navigating officer of the first Japanese merchant vessel to visit Australia. In January, 1893, he was second mate of the American ship Robert L. Belknap, of 2,250 tons, was wrecked on the Natuna Islands, and volunteered to sail a whaleboat to Singapore, 350 miles distant, with four men. Since then Mr. Porter has served on the Ward Line of steamers, on the Yale, during the Spanish war, taking to Charleston, as prize master, the captured Rita, which he afterwards commanded, as a junior lieutenant, until he was honorably discharged from the Navy.

The "New Yorker" of June 12, has the following items of interest to the Services: Colonel and Mrs. Lamont are at their country place at Mill Brook, N. Y., one of the most charming summer homes that could be imagined. Fruits, flowers, vegetables, all of the most superior quality. Mrs. Lamont entertains a great deal, and it is easy to do so in a place such as hers where there are so many natural advantages.—Like all the Harpers, Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske has a profusion of red-gold hair and a very fair skin. This is one of the characteristics of the family and it is almost impossible not to know a Harper when one sees one. Mrs. Fiske is an extremely bright woman and her friends wonder why she does not continue her writing, for that which she has done is exceptionally good. But Mrs. Fiske seems to care more for music and her beautiful carved white piano in her violet drawing-room is more to her than pen and pencil. Mrs. Fiske's husband is Lieutenant Commander in the Navy and the family consists of one daughter, a bright young girl of about fifteen.—A charming Southern family living in New York is the family of Mr. Richard H. Clarke. Mrs. Clarke was Miss Semmes, a sister of Admiral Semmes, and as a Washington girl was very popular. She has two sisters who still are living, Mrs. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Ives, who were great belles in earlier days in Washington. Mr. Clarke is practising law in New York, and he has a son, Richard, jr., who is following in his father's footsteps. One of the daughters married Dr. Birmingham of the Army—in fact, Dr. Birmingham has married two of the sisters, his first wife, Miss Myra Clarke, living only a short time after her marriage.

Colonel Charles A. Coolidge, 7th U. S. Infantry, a recent arrival from China, was in Spokane, Washington, June 12, to inspect the cadets of Gonzaga College. Speaking of the visit of the Colosel, the "Spokane Review," of June 13, says: "He will leave to-day for his station at Vancouver Barracks, when he will depart in a few days for Seattle to inspect the cadet companies at the Washington State University. Colonel Coolidge is a most pleasant talker, with a hearty manner that puts one immediately at ease with him. He is full of stories of his profession and of experiences with the Army in Cuba, the Philippines and in China. Despite six campaigns and an Army service of nearly forty years, he is hale and hearty, and his step is as light and his carriage as erect as that of a man of thirty. He was born in Massachusetts. He entered the Army as a private in the 16th Infantry in 1862. May 18, 1864, he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant of the regiment he now commands, the 17th Infantry. July 20 of the same year he was promoted 1st Lieutenant. On August 9, 1877, he was appointed Captain. The subsequent promotions to Major and Lieutenant Colonel have come since the outbreak of the Spanish War. It was but a few weeks ago that he was commissioned Colonel. While Captain he won a brevet commission as major for " gallant service in action against Indians at the Big Hole, Mont., August 9, 1877, where he was three times wounded. During the Spanish War he was with the 7th in the battle of El Caney, in Cuba. Later he went for two years' service in the Philippines. He was then, as Lieutenant Colonel of the 9th Infantry, in recent service in China. At the death of Colonel Liscomb, he took command of the American forces until the arrival of General Chaffee.

Mrs. Wm. H. Tschappat is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Vaux Ewers in Rochester, N. Y.

Lieut. S. C. Loring, 27th Inf., is a recent arrival at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty.

Rear Admiral S. B. Luce and Mrs. Luce have returned to Newport, R. I., from a visit to Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Edwin Landon, Art. Corps, has returned to Fort Caswell, N. C., from a pleasant trip to Fort Monroe, Va.

Lieut O. S. Eskridge, 27th Inf., has been appointed adjutant of the 1st battalion of his regiment at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Capt. Albert E. Saxton, 8th Cav., is a recent arrival at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and has taken charge of the adjutant's office at that post.

The will of the late Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., leaves his entire estate, valued at $10,000, to his widow, Mrs. Henrietta Waring Wilson.

Gen. J. W. Clous, U. S. A., and Mrs. Clous, until they leave for Dayton, Ohio, are temporarily quartered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York.

Major Frank Heath, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., whose present station is Frankford Arsenal, Pa., was expected in Cleveland, Ohio, this week on a short visit.

Lieut. Richard S. Furnival, Art. Corps, has established a recruiting station in New York, with a view to secure recruits for the companies at Fort Hamilton.

Col. W. L. Haskin, Art. Corps, was expected in New York this week from Havana, to spend until September next on leave with his family at the sea shore.

Capt. William Lassiter, Art. Corps, lately on duty at West Point, now goes to Fort Riley, Kansas, to command the 7th Battery, Field Artillery, at that post.

Gen. Merritt Barber, who is soon to retire from active service, will reside at North Pownal, Vt., where he contemplates the erection of a permanent residence.

Mrs. Gillespie, wife of Gen. Geo. L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., and her son, Mr. Lawrence Lewis Gillespie, have gone to Seabright, N. J., to spend the summer.

Capt. Wirt Robinson, Art. Corps, is a recent arrival at Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty there during the summer, and will rejoin at West Point the latter part of August next.

Major R. H. Patterson, Art. Corps, commanding Fort Morgan, Mobile, Ala., commenced on June 17 a very thorough course of artillery target practice for the troops under his command.

Lieut. Malcolm Young, Art. Corps, as soon as he is off the sick list at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., will return to his former station, Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty with the 11th Company, Coast Artillery.

Lieut. Gordon Robinson, Art. Corps, stationed at Governors Island, has been elected assistant secretary of the Military Service Institution of the United States, vice Col. Samuel Reber, who resigned the position on transfer to Washington, D. C.

The Manila "Times," of recent date, gave a long review of the career of Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U. S. A., apropos of his promotion to a brigadier, indulging in many pleasant reflections upon the splendid record of service which he has given his country.

The marriage of Miss Anita LeBaron Keller, eldest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Charles Keller, to Capt. John M. Morgan, 12th Cav., will take place on June 26 at Fort Sam Houston. On account of the death of her devoted father the wedding will be exceedingly quiet.

Mrs. R. H. Leigh, wife of Lieut. R. H. Leigh, U. S. N., arrived at San Francisco June 5 on the steamer Gaelic, and is awaiting Lieutenant Leigh, who arrived on the U. S. S. Oregon, which arrived June 12. Lieutenant Leigh, it is expected, will be detached and ordered to his home, Grenada, Miss.

Mrs. Wm. L. Kneedler and her two daughters returned to San Francisco from the Philippines on the transport Hancock. Mrs. Kneedler arrived in Manila late in April. She found that her husband, Major Wm. L. Kneedler, Surgeon of the Philippine Commission, had been sent to the United States a few days before, because of serious illness. Major Kneedler is now a patient in the Presidio General Hospital.

The class of '76, West Point, held the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation on June 14 and 15, at New York. It was a thoroughly enjoyable affair. Col. Dravo was the self-constituted "herder" of the reunion, and Col. Geo. Andrews and Colonel Dowd assisted in the arrangements. Every one voted it a great success, and when Col. Alexander S. Bacon, of New York City, when asked how he enjoyed the silver anniversary, replied: "I feel like a certain German professor of music after attending the opera of Tristan and Isolde, who said: 'I valked home the air upon. I feel so happy, if I meet my vorst enemy I vil forgif him, I vill forgif him.' "

Major Oliver E. Wood, Art. Corps, has been appointed military attache to the United States Legation at Tokio, Japan, and will leave San Francisco, with Mrs. Wood, some time in July, en route to his new post of duty, going via Manila in order to visit their son, Corporal Norton E. Wood, Troop C, 1st Cav., who has recently passed his examination for a commission in the Regular Army, and who has been on duty with his regiment in Batangas and Tayabas Provinces, in Southern Luzon, since September, 1900. Major Wood was appointed lieutenant colonel and chief commissary, U. S. Volunteers, in May, 1898, and assigned as chief commissary of the 7th Army Corps, of 31,000 men, under (then) Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. Vols., serving at Tampa, Jacksonville and Savannah, and in Cuba from December, 1898, to July, 1900, the last year as chief commissary of the Division of Cuba, and has been on duty in San Francisco, as chief commissary of the Department of California, since August, 1900. Major and Mrs. Wood have been the recipients of much courtesy from their large circle of friends in San Francisco, and will leave there with regret.

The Duluth "News-Tribune" says: "Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, Inspector General, Department of Dakota, has received an order from Major General Otis to take charge of the office of the adjutant general, the judge advocate general, likewise of the chief quartermaster, Department of Dakota, and that of the Department Quartermaster, and of the office of the chief commissary and purchasing officer. Colonel Reade is now the engineer officer and inspector of small-arm practice of the Department of Dakota, and chief signal officer. In other words, he is everything, except medical examiner of recruits, because he is the only Army officer present for duty at Headquarters, Department Dakota." To give Colonel Reade further occupation, one of his friends at Duluth has sent him an invitation to go fishing with him.

Lieut. F. L. Chapin and Medical Inspector J. C. Boyd, U. S. N., are recent guests at the Aquidneck, Newport, R. I.

Major A. W. Vogdes, Art. Corps, has rejoined this week at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., from a month's leave of absence.

Mrs. Insley, wife of Assistant Paymaster H. R. Insley, U. S. N., is a recent arrival in the United States from Hong Kong.

Capt. Girard Sturtevant, 5th U. S. Inf., joined at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., on June 14, and has taken temporary command of Co. H, 27th Infantry.

Major Chas. G. Ayres, 8th Cav., on leave, and Mrs. Ayres have gone to Newport, R. I., for the summer, and are quartered at The Margaret.

Capt. W. R. Colquhoun, A. Q. M., left San Juan, P. R., this week for the United States, to spend until the latter part of August next on leave.

Lieut. Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Adjutant General's Department, arrived in San Francisco this week from Manila, en route to Washington, D. C.

Capt. James A. Logan, Jr., commissary, relinquished duty at Fort Myer, Va., and left for Chicago, for duty at the Headquarters, Department of the Lakes.

Lieut. Walter D. Smith, 6th U. S. Cav., relinquished duty at Fort Myer, Va., June 14, and left via San Francisco to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Lieut. Geo. C. Browne, Porto Rico Regiment, was in New York this week, en route to join his regiment in Porto Rico. He will sail from San Juan about June 25.

Edward H. Martin, late lieutenant, 5th U. S. Artillery, who was dismissed the Service Aug. 10, 1900, for certain irregularities, was arrested in New York, this week, charged with getting worthless checks cashed.

Gen. C. H. Carlton, U. S. A., and Miss Carlton have left the Richmond, Washington, D. C., to spend the summer at Jamestown, R. I., where is quite a colony of Army and Navy people.

Capt. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav., and a detachment left Fort Sill, O. T., June 17, to clear Wichita Mountain of a band of unlawful intruders, preparatory to the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche reservations.

Capt. George G. Gatley, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., June 17 to go to San Antonio, Texas, to take command of the 17th Battery, Field Artillery, ordered to be organized at Fort Sam Houston.

Mrs. Insley, wife of Assistant Paymaster Hugh R. Insley, U. S. N., has returned to the United States from Hong Kong, China, and will remain here until the return of her husband, until recently the pay officer of the U. S. S. Bennington.

Among recent appointments by the Philippine Commission is that of James F. Smith, late brigadier general of Volunteers, to be an associate justice, and only a short time ago he was appointed a clerk of customs at Manila, which position he has now resigned.

Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, has accomplished wonders in a few weeeks towards getting order out of the chaos necessarily involved under the change from the old to the new system, and in a few weeks more he expects to have his branch in good running order.

The old schoolhouse in New London in which Nathan Hale taught up to the opening of the Revolution, June 17, was dedicated to his memory by the Connecticut Societies of the Sons, Daughters and Children of the American Revolution. The troops and band from Forts Trumbull and Adams took part in the military parade.

First Lieut. H. C. Snyder, U. S. M. C., who has been appointed an aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Heywood, Commandant of the Marine Corps, lately successfully completed the course at the marine school of application at the marine barracks, Washington. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps on July 1, 1899.

Mrs. Ella H. Corwine, wife of John Corwine, formerly paymaster, U. S. N., has lost in her fight to break the will of her father, Thomas C. Smith, a Brooklyn millionaire porcelain manufacturer and banker, which practically disinherited her and made her brother, Charles H. L. Smith, and her sister, Mrs. Pastora Chase, the main beneficiaries.

The revocation of the orders assigning Comdr. T. S. Phelps, U. S. N., to command of the Alert, and retaining this officer in charge of his office at the Mare Island Navy Yard is cause of much congratulation at that station, and it is hoped that nothing further will be heard of a detachment for this popular officer until his tour of shore duty has been completed.

Mrs. Hein, wife of Major Otto L. Hein, U. S. A., late Commandant of Cadets at the Military Academy, has gone to Point Pleasant, N. J., for the summer, accompanied by her two children, Miss Celeste and Master Herbert. It is the intention of Mrs. Hein to secure a house in Washington for residence during the absence in the Philippines of Major Hein. Mrs. Hein will be remembered by a large circle of friends and acquaintances at the capital as the bright and witty Sally Ross. Major Hein has applied for a short leave of absence, previous to sailing to join his regiment in the East. A sister of Major Hein is the wife of Commander Webster, of the Navy, now on duty at Richmond, Va.

Col. Philip H. Ellis, 24th Inf., who retired from active service July 1, at his own request, has a record of excellent and arduous service dating from Nov. 11, 1862, when he sought active service in the Civil War and went to the front as an enlisted man of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was commissioned in that regiment in 1863 and mustered out in 1864. He was, in 1866, appointed second lieutenant, 13th U. S. Infantry, and rose through the several grades until promoted colonel, Jan. 17, 1901. During the Spanish-American War he was with the 13th Infantry at Santiago, being then a major, and did his duty like a soldier and a gentleman, being wounded in the advance, and afterwards referred to in high terms of praise by Major General Shafter.

Albert G. Robinson in his book, "The Philippines," tells of the late Captain Wilhelm moving with his command along an open road when it was assailed by a very lively shower of bullets. All his men did just what they should have done under such circumstances; they hunted what cover they could find in the muddy rice-fields, where they floundered about as one must under such conditions. Wilhelm remained alone, standing in the roadway, the only prominent object in the field, while Mauser and Remington bullets pattered around him, kicking up, as they do, each its little puff of dust. People who knew how particular Wilhelm was in the matter of clothes, and wished to chaff him, used to say he stayed there because he preferred getting shot to getting his clothes muddied.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield and Mrs. Butterfield have left New York to spend the summer at Cold Springs.

Capt. W. H. Coffin, Art. Corps, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y., June 19 on a short leave.

Capt. C. L. Phillips, Art. Corps, has assumed temporary command of the 95th Co., Coast Artillery, now in process of organization at Fort Hancock, N. J.

Captain and Mrs. E. M. Shepard, accompanied by their daughter, are the guests of Lieut. G. C. Davidson, U. S. N., at his cottage on Catherine street, Newport, R. I.

The city council of Cebu, Island of Cebu, complimented itself and Col. E. J. McClernand, the military governor, by naming an important street Calle McClernand.

Capt. Morris K. Barron, Art. Corps, relinquished duty in the Philippines to take command of the 40th Co., Coast Artillery, at Fort Howard, Md., and incidentally command the post.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Minna Cromwell, youngest daughter of Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, U. S. N., to Ensign Needham Lee Jones, of the Dolphin.

Capt. Howard R. Perry, 29th Inf., late on the staff of Colonel McKibbin, recently relieved from the command of the Department of Texas, leaves San Antonio for Fort Sheridan, Ill.

The Pennsylvania Legislature on June 18 passed a joint resolution requesting President McKinley to appoint Col. James M. Bell, 8th Cav., a brigadier general in the Regular Army.

Comy. Sergt. John Imhof, U. S. A., reported as among the missing after the sinking of the ferryboat Northfield at New York, is safe and sound at his station, Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, N. Y.

Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A., who was stationed for some years at old Fort Omaha, will be welcomed back by old friends in Omaha when he arrives there, soon, to take command of the Department of the Missouri.

Mrs. Karmany, wife of Major Lincoln Karmany, U. S. M. C., has gone to Atlantic City, N. J., and intends spending the remainder of the summer at that popular resort. The month of July will be passed at the Albemarle.

Major Louis V. Caziarc, on winding up his official affairs at Havana, will go to Governors Island for duty on the staff of Major General Brooke, as assistant to Gen. M. V. Sheridan, Adjutant General, Department of the East.

Lieut. John T. Geary is now in command of the 53d Company, Coast Artillery. His Staten Island friends are glad to learn that this popular young officer's promotion to a first lieutenant will not take him away from Fort Wadsworth.

The announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Sydney Patterson Saunders, youngest daughter of Gen. John S. Saunders, Adjutant General of the State of Maryland, to Walter Newhall Vernon, U. S. N., son of Major Charles A. Vernon, U. S. A.

Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson, U. S. N., was the orator of the evening at the commencement of the Polytechnic Institute at Baltimore, Md., June 18. Lieut. William R. King, U. S. N., is president of the college. In his speech Captain Hobson paid tributes to Admirals Sampson and Schley.

Among the promotions recently announced from the Navy Department is that of Ensign Wat Tyler Cluverius, U. S. N., to the grade of lieutenant, junior grade. Lieutenant Cluverius is a son-in-law of Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, U. S. N., and is at present attached to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., paid a visit to Newport, R. I., June 18, when on his way to Providence, where he received a degree of LL.D. from Brown University. He arrived on the steam yacht Lavrock as the guest of Mr. Colgate Hoyt, who also has with him Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U. S. A. General Miles visited Fort Adams in the afternoon.

Dr. C. L. Wheaton, a prominent young physician of Denver, Colorado, was a delegate to the American Medical Association that met in St. Paul recently, where he met many of his old medical and surgical friends from New York and other eastern cities. He is a son of Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. A., now in the Philippines.

Mrs. Offley, wife of Lieut. Cleland N. Offley, U. S. N., accompanied by her son and her sister, Miss Annie Greenlees, will spend the summer at Jamestown, R. I., during the tour of instructional duty of Lieutenant Offley at the War College and Torpedo School. Quite a number of Navy people will pass the summer at Jamestown.

Mr. Charles A. Ensign was married on June 12 at Erie, Pa., from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, to Miss Gertrude Lee, daughter of Major and Mrs. Richard Strader Collum, U. S. Marine Corps. The ushers were F. C. Beecher, Wm. Town, R. J. Moorhead, Frank Maus and Dr. Wm. Magill. The four bridesmaids were the Misses Esther Scouller, Blanche Beecher, Edwena Gould and Nan Lebling. The maids were followed by two matrons of honor, sisters of the bride: Mrs. John C. Milligan and Mrs. Fred. C. Beecher. The bride came last, leaning upon the arm of her father. The Major was in full-dress uniform. The maids of honor wore white organdie over white taffeta silk, and carried shower bouquets of pink carnations. The matrons wore white taffeta with chiffon trimmings, and carried pink carnations. The bride was charming in an elaborate gown of white satin trimmed with duchesse lace, and carrying a large bouquet of bridal roses. Following the wedding, which was the largest that has been held in Erie in some time, a reception was held at the residence of Major and Mrs. Collum near the Soldiers' Home. The residence was beautifully decorated in palms and flowers. The arches were bordered with flowers and smilax, and huge bouquets were scattered about promiscuously, producing a most artistic effect. The dining room was especially attractive. A large table stood in the centre, and from the ceiling hung festoons of white satin ribbon and smilax, which were gracefully knotted at the corners of the table. A large center-piece of carnations graced the table, and the dainty sideboard trimmings and mantle decorations all combined to produce a most festive and pleasing effect. Standing before a banking of palms and flowers in the front parlor, Mrs. Ensign, assisted by her parents, welcomed the guests. The numerous beautiful gifts spoke the affections of a host of friends. One large apartment on the second floor was completely filled with the many presents sent to the bride. The bride and groom left at 11 p. m. for an Eastern trip. The bride and groom left at 11 p. m., for to their friends in North East. Mr. Ensign is a banker in North East, and both he and his bride are very popular.

Mrs. and Miss Almy will go to Narragansett early in July for the summer.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A., is to make his permanent home at Richmond, Va.

Paymaster Charles W. Littlefield, U. S. N., has been visiting friends in Frederick, Md.

Major J. M. Burns, U. S. A., with his family, has gone to Mountain Lake Park for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Westcott will pass the summer at Chevy Chase Inn, near Washington, D. C.

Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, U. S. V., has decided to take a vacation in Europe until about Oct. 1.

Mrs. Gertrude T. Peck, daughter of Col. C. I. Wilson, U. S. A., is passing a month in Buffalo, N. Y.

Col. G. M. Brayton, U. S. A., is at 28 Orange street, Nantucket, Mass., with his family, for the summer.

Mrs. MacArthur, wife of Major General MacArthur, U. S. A., will spend the summer at Jamestown, R. I.

Mrs. Lenihan and her two daughters will spend July and August at Monterey Inn, Blue Ridge Summit.

Major J. W. Summerhayes, U. S. A., retired, has changed his address to Glen Cottage, Nantucket, Mass.

Lieut. K. W. Perry, of the Revenue Cutter Service, recently on duty at Mobile, Ala., is on a visit to Felshville, Vt.

Commodore J. W. Moore, U. S. N., has left Brooklyn, N. Y., for his summer home, "The Moorings," Lake George, N. Y.

Friends of Lieut. F. L. Sandos and Mrs. Sandos will regret to learn that their baby is quite ill at 505 Cathedral street, Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. E. H. Cooke, 10th U. S. Inf., is at 951 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., where he is stationed on recruiting service.

Capt. Louis E. Bennett, Porto Rico Regiment, under recent promotion has gone to Aibonito, to command Co. E of the regiment.

Mrs. James G. Blaine and her daughter, Mrs. Truxton Beall, have closed their house in Washington and have gone to Bar Harbor for the summer.

Lieut. General Miles, U. S. A., delivered an address at Buffalo, on Flag Day. He was accompanied by Miss Miles and Lieut. Col. H. H. Whitney, A. D. C.

Miss Nellie Hunt, sister of Paymaster Livingston Hunt, U. S. N., left Washington, D. C., on June 19, for a visit to her cousins at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Tufts College has conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Minister Conger, "upholder of his country's honor in time of gravest peril; patriot, soldier, statesman, diplomat."

Col. James Gilmore, who was injured recently at the Hotel Navarre, New York, by a fall, is a veteran of the Civil War, but is not in the Regular Army, as stated in the daily press.

Mrs. Parke, widow of the late Gen. John G. Parke, will pass the summer at Narragansett, accompanied by Mrs. Richards. Miss Jane Turnbull will visit Mrs. Parke this summer.

Mrs. McLean, wife of Lieut. Walter McLean, U. S. N., has left Washington, D. C., for Tonawanda, N. Y., where she will pass the summer with her parents, Mr. Jarvis and Mrs. Jarvis.

Mr. Ray Kirkman has returned from the University of Virginia, and is with his mother and sister at the Colonial Hotel, Washington. Mrs. Kirkman will visit relatives at Evanston, Ill., in July.

Miss Katharine C. Creary of Fort Douglas, Utah, daughter of the late Major W. E. Creary, U. S. A., has composed a waltz which she has christened "Thalia." It is receiving much praise from those who have heard it.

Seven prisoners escaped from the Federal jail at Nome, Alaska, May 20. Three were recaptured by the troops from Fort Davis, one of them being so severely shot in the head and jaw that he is in a precarious condition.

Army officers lately registering in New York were: Capt. J. G. Warren, Capt. L. B. Simonds, Capt. Geo. Palmer, Capt. C. A. F. Flagler, Grand Hotel; Lieutenant General Miles, Gen. J. Wheeler, Waldorf-Astoria; Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield.

Mrs. Almy, wife of Major William E. Almy, with her three daughters and Miss Mary Gardner, will leave Porto Rico in July for the States, where they will pass the summer. Miss Gardner has been visiting Mrs. Almy and was a great favorite in Porto Rico.

Lieut. R. D. Chase, of Sandusky, Ohio, was sued in the United States Court for over $17,000 by the United States Government, for an alleged shortage incurred by him when he was commissary of the 6th Regiment of the Ohio Volunteers. Chase's friends attribute the shortage to carelessness.

The Havana "Post" spoke regretfully of the departure of Mrs. Gresham, wife of Capt. J. C. Gresham, 7th Cav., and Mrs. Thompson, wife of Capt. J. F. Thompson, Ordnance Department. Both of these ladies were favorites in the American colony in the Cuban capital, in which they will be greatly missed.

Capt. C. G. Andresen, U. S. M. C., who was detached from charge of the Recruiting Office, New York City this week, to take command of the Marine Guard of the Illinois, entered the Service in April, 1899. He distinguished himself in China and the Philippines, and has proved himself a very competent officer. He was born in Norway and appointed from New York.

Ex-Capt. Cyril W. King, U. S. V., former construction quartermaster at Fort Morgan, Ala., was sentenced at Mobile, Ala., June 17, in the United States Supreme Court, to imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year and a half, and to pay a fine of $3,000. He gave notice of appeal, and the required bond of $10,000. King was convicted several weeks ago of receiving a bribe.

Lieut. Gen. N. A. Miles, who was present, June 19, at the commencement exercises of Brown University, was made a Doctor of Laws on the occasion for being, as the diploma says: "Fearless fighter in early life against the Indians, heroic leader in our Civil War, commanding general in our war with Spain, in all war and in all peace, brave, incorruptible, stainless and true." The General made the principal address of the day.

The Missses Clara and Margaret Kilbourne, daughters of Major Henry S. Kilbourne, surgeon, U. S. A., left New York City June 17 on the special train carrying the Engineer Battalion to San Francisco. They sail from San Francisco on the Hancock, June 25, for Nagasaki, Japan, where Miss Margaret Kilbourne is to be married to Lieut. Ira Clinton Welborn, 9th U. S. Inf., now on duty in Pekin, China.

A daughter, Marie Butler, was born to Mrs Robert W. McNeely, wife of Lieut. McNeely, U. S. N., at Edgefield, S. C.

A daughter, Leontine Marion, was born to Mrs. E. A. Scherrer, wife of Dr. E. A. Scherrer, at St. Louis, Mo., June 14. Mrs. Scherrer is a daughter of Major and Mrs. H. P. Ritzius, U. S. A.

Admiral Melville, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, has returned from his recent interesting trip with the Presidential party to the Pacific coast, much impressed with the importance to the Navy of that part of the country. During his visit to the coast Admiral Melville paid a short visit to Bremerton, Wash.

A court-martial to try Paymaster John R. Martin, U. S. N., on the charge of scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals, commenced at the League Island Navy Yard June 20, composed of the following officers: Capt. James H. Sands, Capt. Charles E. Clark, Capt. Richard P. Leary, Pay Inspector L. G. Boggs, Comdr. William P. Potter Paymaster John N. Speel and Paymaster Arthur Peterson, U. S. N., with 1st Lieut. L. M. Harding, U. S. M. C., as Judge Advocate. The accused is charged with "scandalous conduct," only because, according to the Naval Regulations this is one of the charges that must be resorted to when the offense is not otherwise specified in the regulations. What is actually alleged against Paymaster Martin is that he did advance to himself and a brother officer certain small sums of money, due on account of his own salary. The Government lost nothing by this transaction.

It is proposed to renumber the batteries and companies of artillery. The field artillery batteries will be from one to thirty, and the heavy companies from 31 to 156.

BADGES OF PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

In response to an application from the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney General has rendered an opinion as to the proper interpretation of the following joint resolution of Congress, approved Sept. 23, 1890 (26 stat., 981):

"That the distinctive badges adopted by military associations of men who served in the armies and navies of the United States in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion, respectively, may be worn upon all occasions of ceremony by officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States who are members of said organization in their own right."

In summing up his conclusions at the end of the opinion, Mr. Knox says:

"It is not necessary here to determine who were intended to be excluded as not being members in their own right; or whether the expression referred, by its antithesis, to honorary or civilian members. It is sufficient to hold that those who, under the rules of these orders, were eligible for membership—either because of their own service or because of their kinship to one who had been in the service—and were duly made full members are members in their own right, and are entitled to wear, on occasions of ceremony, the distinctive badges of their respective orders."

The Attorney General further says:

"By any rule of construction this must be so construed as to permit its application to the very orders to which it expressly refers. But, as to those associations of men who served in the War of the Revolution or the War of 1812, there are no members now in the service who served in either of those wars, and, unless the resolution refers to those members who saw no service, it is quite idle and unmeaning so far as it refers to those two orders. But a fundamental rule requires such a construction, if possible, as will give effect and meaning to all the language used. This can not be done in this case by holding that the resolution refers only to members of those orders who are such by reason of their own military or naval service.

"The same construction must be applied also to the other orders, for the same language applies to all of them, and the same construction is necessary.

"And, if anything may be worn in the Army and Navy, besides the insignia of its present service, surely that may be which commemorates the similar patriotic service of the ancestor of the wearer. It is well for the Army and Navy of the United States when their officers and men take pride in the display of those mementoes which speak of the patriotism and valor of those from whom they are descended, and no construction, that is not a necessary one, should be placed upon such an act of congress which would forbid to a brave soldier or sailor the display of token showing that he is descended also from a brave ancestor."

REGULATIONS FOR WEST POINT CADETS.

W. D., Office of Secretary, Washington.

Under the provisions of the Military Academy Appropriation act of March 2, 1901, the Secretary of War has amended the regulations governing the examination of candidates for the Military Academy, with a special view to securing an examination suited to the ordinary high school and academy courses of instruction throughout the country, and rendering unnecessary attendance upon special preparatory schools. The regulations will hereafter read as follows:

20. Candidates selected for appointment shall appear for mental and physical examination before boards of Army officers, to be convened at such places as the War Department may select, on the first day of May, annually, except when that day comes on Sunday, in which case the examination shall commence on the following Tuesday. Candidates who pass successfully will be admitted to the Academy without further examination upon reporting in person to the Superintendent at West Point before 12 o'clock, noon, on the 15th day of June of the same year.

No candidate shall be examined at any other time unless prevented from presenting himself at the May examination by sickness or other unavoidable cause, in which case he shall report to the Superintendent at West Point before 12 o'clock, noon, on the 12th day of June of the same year.

21. Each candidate, before he shall be admitted to the Academy as a cadet, shall be shown, by the examination provided for in the preceding paragraph, to be well versed in the following prescribed subjects, viz.: Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, English composition, English literature, arithmetic, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive geography and the elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States, United States history, the outlines of general history, and the general principles of physiology and hygiene.

Candidates may be examined either orally or in writing, and no rejected candidate may be re-examined except upon the recommendation of the Academic Board.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Assistant Secretary.
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

APPOINTMENTS OF SUBALTERNS.

The President on June 21 appointed 68 enlisted men to the Army as second lieutenants, thus providing for all enlisted men, of both Regulars and Volunteers, found qualified for appointment at recent examinations. The appointments are as follows: William A. Alfoute, corporal E, 18th Inf.; William Ashbridge, corporal, 1st Inf.; Roy Ashbrook, corporal, 20th Inf.; Raymond S. Bamberger, hospital; William H. Bell, Jr., 4th Cav.; Francis M. Boon, private, 3d Inf.; Arthur E. Boyce, 1st sergeant, 82d Company Art.; George F. Brady, sergeant, 57th Co. Art.; E. D. Andrews, Signal Corps.

John A. Brockman, sergeant, 23d Inf.; Edward A. Buchanan, private, 3d Cav.; John F. Clapham, sergeant, 53d Co. Art.; Seth W. Cook, 4th Cav.; James L. Craig, 44th Co. Art.; Arthur T. Dalton, private, General Service.

Frank W. Dawson, sergeant major, 1st Inf.; Channing E. Delaplane, sergeant Signal; Clarence A. Dougherty, sergeant, 12th Cav.; Elbert G. English, sergeant, 4th Cav.; Thomas B. Estey, corporal, 3d Cav.; Clarence H. Farnham, corporal, 54th Co. Art.; Samuel P. Fisher, 43d Vol. Inf.; Roland E. Fisher, corporal, 4th Cav.

Benjamin D. Foulcis, sergeant, 19th Inf.; John E. Green, corporal 24th Inf.; Charles W. Harris, sergeant, 48th Co. Art.; Milton G. Holliday, 32d Vol. Inf.; Thomas W. Hollyday, corporal, 4th Co. Art.; Henry Hossfeld, private, 6th Inf.; William St. J. Jervey, corporal, 75th Co. Art.; Dwight B. Lawton, sergeant major, 12th Inf.; Ralph H. Jeavitt, private, 39th Co. Art.; William R. Leonard, private, 91st Co. Art.; Homer E. Lewis, corporal, 17th Inf.; Robert R. Love, private, 3d Cav.

Frank McEnhill, private, 45th Co. Art.; Lawrence C. Mathews, private, 1st Inf.; Isaac S. Martin, sergeant, 6th Cav.; William G. Meade, corporal, 41st Co. Art.; Floyd C. Miller, 16th Inf.; Laney M. Miller, private, 20th Inf.; Albert J. Mohn, private, 3d Cav.; John J. Mudgett, sergeant, 7th Inf.; George C. Mullen, private, 4th Cav.; Horace M. Munro, private, 4th Cav.; Daniel A. Nolan, corporal, 19th Inf.; Hugh A. Parker, private, 34th Co. Art.; Leon R. Partridge, private, 6th Cav.

George E. Price, sergeant, mounted service; L. M. Purcell, corporal, 6th Inf.; Albert L. Rhodes, corporal, 76th Co. Art.; David L. Roscoe, private C, 4th Cav.; George W. Sager, corporal, 7th Inf.; Betah Smith, corporal, 39th Vol.; Ira A. Smith, corporal, 17th Inf.; Kneeland S. Snow, private, Hospital Corps; William C. Stoll, private, 20th Inf.; Thorne Strayer, corporal, 41st Inf.

Leigh Sypher, sergeant, 53d Co. Art.; Charles W. Tillotson, corporal, 31st Co. Art.; Daniel D. Tompkins, sergeant, 2d Cav.; Bates Tucker, corporal, 31st Vol.; James E. Ware, sergeant, 38th Vol.; William F. Wheatley, private, 6th Cav.; Robert H. Wiggins, sergeant, 12th Cav.; Kenneth P. Williams, private, 12th Inf.; Frederick E. Wilson, sergeant, 59th Co. Art., and James E. Wilson, electrical sergeant

The following appointments have been made under Section 28, act of Feb. 2, 1901. Relative rank not yet determined:

Cavalry Arm.

To be first lieutenants, to rank from Feb. 2, 1901—Theodore B. Taylor, New York; Samuel B. McIntyre; Hu B. Myers; George J. Oden, at large; Henry R. Richmond, Tenn.; Julien E. Gaujot; George T. Bowman.

To be second lieutenants, to rank from Feb. 2, 1901—John P. Hasson, Washington; Anton H. Schroeder, New Jersey; Frederick G. Turner; Cleveland C. Lansing, Virginia; Sergt. Frederick Mears, K, 3d Inf.; Pvt. Arthur M. Graham, B, 4th Cav.; Corpl. Clifton R. Norton, E, 4th Cav.; Sergt. Joseph H. Barnard, M, 3d Cav.; Squadron Sergt. Major Ralph Miller, 3d Cav.; Corpl. Clarence A. Stott, D, 1st Cav.; 1st Sergt. Marr O'Connor, M, 6th Inf.; Corpl. Rodman Butler, I, 4th Cav.; Corpl. Myron B. Bowdish, B, 6th Cav.; Corpl. Edwin L. Cox, F, 4th Cav.; Pvt. Peter J. Hennessey, G, 3d Cav.; Sergt. William R. Pope, F, 4th Cav.; Sergt. Sidney D. Maize, E, 20th Inf.; Corpl. Matt C. Bristol, G, 1st Cav.

By transfer from the Infantry arm, May 22, 1901, to rank from Feb. 2, 1901—2d Lieut. William S. Barriger, 28th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, 28th Inf.

Artillery Corps.

To be second lieutenants, to rank from Feb. 2, 1901—Joseph Matson, Iowa; Clarence M. Condon, at large; John S. Johnston, Ind.; Harrison S. Kerrick, Ill.; Jesse G. Lowenberg; Thomas L. Sherburne, La.; William R. Taylor; Corpl. William S. Bowen, E, 14th Inf.; Corpl. Norton E. Wood, C, 1st Cav.; Sergt. Marion S. Battle, 65th Co., Coast Art.; Sergt. Byrd Alston Page, 64th Co., Coast Art.; Batt. Sergt. Major Frank T. Thornton, 40th Inf., U. S. V.; Corpl. Ernest S. Wheeler, I, 14th Inf.; Corpl. Stanley S. Ross, G, 2d Inf.; Pvt. Graham Parker, 65th Co., Coast Art.; Corpl. James M. Bevan, M, 3d Inf.; Sergt. Charles L. Silcox, 64th Co., Coast Art.; Corpl. Charles C. Burt, band, 17th Inf.; Pvt. William N. Michel, D, 17th Inf.; Pvt. Howard S. Miller, 27th Co., Coast Art.; Pvt. William H. Menges, band, 23d Inf.; Sergt. Wesley W. K. Hamilton, L, 3d Inf.; Sergt. Arthur L. Keesling, H, 20th Inf.; Sergt. Major Francis J. Behr, 12th Inf.; Pvt. Thomas A. Jones, 31st Co., Coast Art.

Infantry Arm.

To be first lieutenant, to rank from Feb. 2, 1901—Alvin K. Baskette, at large; Robert T. Crawford, Iowa; Rufus B. Clark; William G. Doane, Nebraska; Thomas W. Gunn; Henry M. Morrow, Nebraska; Perrin L. Smith, Minnesota; Robert H. Stilliman; Talimadge H. Brereton, Conn.; Eugene P. Crowne, Ore.; Francis H. Lomax, N. Y.; Samuel D. McAllister, Tenn.; Ode C. Nichols; William R. Standford, W. Va.; John E. Hemphill; Pvt. George A. Wieczorek, F, 21st Inf.; 1st Sergt. Henry G. Stahl, B, 4th Inf.; Corpl. Horatio L. Lawrence, L, 8th Inf.; Sergt. David A. Henkes, G, 46th Inf., U. S. V.; Corpl. Guy E. Bucker, G, 1st Inf.; Corpl. Robert J. Binford, M, 14th Inf.; Sergt. William F. Rittler, A, 46th Inf., U. S. V.; Sergt. Shelton W. Anding, E, 20th Inf.; Corpl. William G. Murchison, H, 1st Inf.; Corpl. William E. Goolsby, G, 2d Inf.; Sergt. Charles C. Finch, D, 15th Inf.; Sergt. John S. McCleery, I, 20th Inf.; Batt. Sergt. Major Edward K. Massee, 43d Inf., U. S. V.; Corpl. Elvin H. Wagner, E, 6th Inf.; Corpl. Otis R. Cole, F, 21st Inf.; 1st Sergt. Shelby C. Leasure, G, 28th Inf., U. S. V.; Corpl. Daniel E. Shean, G, 4th Inf.; Pvt. Charles F. Herr, D, 4th Inf.; Corpl. Walter Krueger, M, 12th Inf.; Corpl. Beverly C. Daly, I, 6th Inf.; Pvt. Asa L. Singleton, L, 4th Inf.; Sergt. Arthur L. Bump, Signal Corps; Pvt. Willis E. Mills, Signal Corps; Corpl. Gilbert A. McElroy, F, 17th Inf.; Corpl. John P. McAdams, C, 13th Inf.; Sergt. Richard Wetherill, E, 24th Inf.; Corpl. George S. Gillis, M,

12th Inf.; Sergt. Pat M. Stevens, G, 46th Inf.; U. S. V.; Corpl. Deas Archer, D, 20th Inf.; Pvt. Harry S. Malone, Hospital Corps; Corpl. James W. B. Mannion, M, 12th Inf.

G. O. 79, JUNE 6, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

1. Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Reber, aid-de-camp, is hereby announced as military secretary on the staff of the Lieutenant General.

2. With the approval of the Secretary of War, Major Marrion P. Maus, 2d Infantry, is hereby announced as aid-de-camp on the staff of the Lieutenant General, to date July 1, 1901, and he will be relieved from his present duties at such time as will enable him to report at the Headquarters of the Army on the date specified. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General, Major General, U. S. A.

G. O. 83, JUNE 17, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The command of an artillery district devolves upon the senior artillery officer on duty in it.

2. The following apportionment of sergeants major of the Artillery Corps to artillery districts established by General Orders No. 81, June 13, 1901, from this office, is announced:

	Senior Grade.	Junior Grade.
District of Portland	1	1
District of Boston	1	1
District of Narragansett	1	2
District of New London	1	1
Eastern District of New York	1	2
Southern District of New York	3	3
District of the Delaware	—	1
District of the Chesapeake	1	2
District of Baltimore	1	1
District of the Potomac	1	—
District of Charleston	1	1
District of Savannah	1	—
District of Key West	1	—
District of Pensacola	1	1
District of New Orleans	—	1
District of San Diego	1	—
District of San Francisco	1	2
District of Puget Sound	1	—
District of the Columbia	—	1
District of San Juan	—	1
District of Honolulu	—	1
Cuba	1	2
Philippine Islands	1	2
Fort Riley, Kansas	1	1
Total	21	27

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, Par. 5, General Orders No. 96, May 19, 1899, from this office, as amended by General Orders No. 26, March 6, 1900, is further amended to read as follows:

5. An enlisted man a resident of the United States serving in the islands mentioned in Par. 4 hereof, or in Alaska, who is discharged the Service in those islands, or in Alaska, by transfer to another branch of the Service; or on his own application, whether by way of favor or by purchase; or because of confinement by the civil authorities; or by way of punishment for an offense or for disability caused by his own misconduct, or on account of fraudulent enlistment, is by the operation of Section 1290, Revised Statutes, and the act of March 16, 1896 (29 Stat. Large, 63), prevented from being allowed the usual traveling allowances to the place of his enlistment, enrollment, or original muster into the Service, but he will be brought by the Government to the United States on a transport free of charge: Provided, That an enlisted man discharged because of confinement by civil authorities, or by way of punishment for an offense, or for disability caused by his own misconduct, shall be required to leave the islands or Alaska by the first transport departing for the United States or forfeit the privilege of being sent to the United States at the expense of the Government.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G., Major General, U. S. A.

G. O. 7, JUNE 17, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

With a view to the efficiency of the Hospital Corps serving at posts in this Department, the following is directed:

A. R. 1413, as amended by General Order No. 60, Headquarters of the Army, 1897, will be strictly enforced; one hour daily for five days a week will be devoted to instruction, including school of the soldier, without arms, elementary anatomy, physiology, hygiene, first aid (field and post) in allits essential features, and where practicable horsemanship to the uninstructed. These instructions will be based upon Army Regulations, Manual for Medical Department, Cavalry or Infantry Tactics, Drill Regulations for Hospital Corps, Smart's Handbook for Hospital Corps, Pilcher's First Aid, Weeks' Nursing, Army Cook Book and Soldier's Handbook.

Report of this instruction, in detail, will be sent to the Chief Surgeon with monthly return of Hospital Corps, giving the standing of each man marked on a maximum of 10.

Each Hospital Corps detachment will be inspected every Saturday at a specified hour, in accordance with paragraph 165 et seq., Drill Regulations for Hospital Corps.

Post commanders will afford every practicable facility for the execution of these instructions and will exercise such supervision and direction as they may deem necessary to further the object in view.

By command of Major General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

G. O. 7, JUNE 6, DEPT. OF SANTIAGO.

1st Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, 7th Cav., A. D. C., is, in addition to his other duties, appointed Acting Ordnance Officer, Acting Chief Commissary, District of Santiago, and Inspector of Schools, City of Santiago, relieving Captain Lawrence B. Simonds, 27th Inf.

CIRCULAR 3, JUNE 7, COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Announces that Circulars No. 6, dated Sept. 4, 1900, and No. 7, dated Oct. 8, 1900, from this office, are revoked

New specifications to be adopted by purchasing commissaries in making purchases of salt meats, canned corned beef, and canned roast beef, are published.

G. O. 3, JUNE 8, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Announces the death of Major Louis S. Tesson, surg., U. S. A., on June 7, at Vancouver Barracks, of cerebral hemorrage, the result of severs service in the line of duty. After giving his long record of service, the order says: "His services, it will be seen have been constant and varied. His love for his profession was only surpassed by his affection for his friends, and no officer can leave behind a record of greater devotion to both. All of his energies, experience and ability were given to the government he served so honorably, and to suffering humanity. Endowed with strong intellectual powers, a calm, well-balanced, trained mind, his custom was to thoroughly master causes, and then to work for effects. His urbanity and gentleness are remembered by all with whom he came in contact, either socially or professionally. His was a life to be envied as well as remembered."

G. O. 14, JUNE 7, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

The headquarters and detachment of recruits of the 30th Inf., are relieved from duty in this Department and will proceed as early as practicable (under command of 1st Lieut. C. H. Bridges, 23d Inf.,) to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

G. O. 15, JUNE 12, DEPT. OF CUBA.

Major George M. Dunn, judge advocate, U. S. A., is announced as judge advocate of the Department of Cuba.

G. O. 35, APRIL 20, M. G. P. I.

Commander A. Marix, U. S. N., having reported is announced as Captain of the Port of Manila, relieving Lieut. J. H. Gibbons, U. S. N.

G. O. 36, APRIL 23, M. G. P. I.

Capt. James K. Wiggins, 44th U. S. V., is hereby relieved from duty as Inspector of Customs at Sibonga, Island of Cebu. This port is discontinued as an equipped port.

G. O. 37, MAY 2, M. G. P. I.

The ports of San Narcisco and San Antonio, Province of Zambales, are declared open to the coasting trade.

G. O. 38, MAY 11, M. G. P. I.

Relates to lists to be furnished by officers who have transferred or may transfer material or stores puchased fom Public Civil Funds.

G. O. 40, MAY 15, M. G. P. I.

Military conditions requiring it, the ports of Calbayoc, Catbalogan, Laguan and Guinan, Island of Samar, heretofore opened to the coasting trade, are closed to such trade and all other trade.

G. O. 41, MAY 15, M. G. P. I.

The port of Dalaguete, Island of Cebu, is declared open to the coasting trade.

CIRCULAR 5, MAY 13, M. G. P. I.

Publishes the following resolution of the U. S. Philippine Commission:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Commission that no Army officer who is serving as a provincial officer under the Provincial Government Act should suffer a loss of salary or perquisites thereby, and, therefore, where he is denied commutation of quarters, where he would have had quarters or commutation therefor while discharging military duty, that he be allowed a sufficient sum to provide suitable quarters in the capital of the province."

G. O. 73, APRIL 20, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Announces that Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A., is assigned to the command of the Department of Southern Luzon, relieving Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A.

G. O. 75, APRIL 22, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Major Clinton B. Sears, C. E., is assigned and announced as Engineer Officer of the Division, relieving Capt. John Biddle, C. E.

G. O. 79, APRIL 26, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Major Clinton B. Sears, C. E., U. S. A., is designated to command the First Battalion, Corps of Engineers, and to direct the organization of the same.

G. O. 5, JUNE 11, DEPT. TEXAS.

1st Lieut. Charles D. Roberts, 17th U. S. Inf., is announced as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department, relieving Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, 2d U. S. Inf.

G. O. 6, JUNE 17, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Colonel Edward Hunter, Judge Advocate, U. S. A., is announced as Judge Advocate of the Department.

G. O. 12, JUNE 15, DEPT OF MISSOURI.

Major John W. Pullman, Q. M., U. S. A., having reported, is announced as Chief Q. M. of the Department and Depot Quartermaster at Omaha, Neb., vice Lieut. Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., relieved. Lieut. Colonel Hathaway will report to these Headquarters.

G. O 90, MAY 6. DIV OF PHILIPPINES.

The Island of Samar, including all troops serving therein, is temporarily detached from the Department of Southern Luzon and attached to the Department of the Visayas.

G. O. 91, MAY 8, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Relates to return for signal property and other papers to be made.

G. O. 95, MAY 14, DIV. OF PHILIPINES.

G. O. 53, series of 1900, D. P., is rescinded, and the dividing line between the Department of Southern Luzon and the Department of the Visayas is re-established as fixed in G. O. No. 1, series of 1900, these headquarters, thus restoring the Island of Samar to the Department of the Visayas. The commanding general of the latter Department will relieve the company of the 2d Inf., and the 8th Battery, Field Art., now in Samar, as soon as they can be spared, and transfer them to the Department of Southern Luzon.

G. O. 96, MAY 15, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

The execution of the death sentence in the cases of Gregorio Claveria and Antonio Valdez, at the pueblo of Croaneta, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon, P. I., on the 17th day of May, 1901, is stayed and the said Gregorio Claveria and Antonio Valdez are each granted a reprieve until the 21st of June, 1901, at which time the sentence will be duly executed at the place and in the manner as heretofore directed.

G. O. 20, MAY 10, DEPT. MINDANAO AND JOLO.

The Department Commander wishes to thank herewith the officers and men of the 31st Infantry, U. S. Vols., Col. James S. Pettit, on the eve of the departure of that regiment for the United States, for their services in this Department and in the Philippine Islands.

It was the fortune of the regiment to have little of the active field service for which it is pre-eminently fitted by a fine discipline, thorough instruction and the determined character and manhood of a carefully selected personnel; but they may return to their homes with the fullest assurance that the services of no other organization of the Philippines has been more valuable than theirs. Scattered among hostile and suspicious peoples, alien in race, religion and habits, the regiment, by the fine example of its conduct and by just and honorable dealing, converted these into friends and adherents. It could have rendered no greater service to the country to which it is returning nor to the races with whom it has been thrown. From the beginning the duties have been most trying and perplexing, often at lonely and remote stations, in a tropical climate and without respite or relaxation.

It is a pleasure to remember at this time when so fine a regiment must be disbanded that many have sought and will take service in the permanent military establishment.

By command of Brigadier General Kobbe:

JOHN J. PERSHING, A. A. G.

G. O. 19, MAY 13, DEPT. NORTHERN LUZON.

Capt. Robert L. Bullard, C. S., U. S. A., having reported, is assigned to duty as Chief Commissary of the Department, relieving Capt. George W. Ruthers, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.

G. O. 64, MAY 11, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.

First Lieut. John P. Wade, 2d Cav., aid-de-camp, is appointed inspector of small arms practice of the Department.

G. O. 66, MAY 12, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.

Lieut. Col. H. H. Sargent, 29th Inf., U. S. V., will, as Captain, 2d Cav., continue to perform the duties of judge advocate of this Department, with station at these headquarters.

G. O. 26, MARCH 31, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Confirms the appointement of 2d Lieut. Josephus S. Cecil, 19th Inf., collector of internal revenue for the towns of the west coast of the Island of Cebu from Aluguinsan to Badian, relieving 1st Lieut. Stephen H. Mould, 44th Inf., U. S. V.

G. O. 29, APRIL 25, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Major J. A. Watrous, paymaster, U. S. A., is assigned to duty as chief paymaster of the Department, relieving Major Theodore Sternberg, additional paymaster, U. S. V.

G. O. 30, APRIL 28, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

The following district and local collectors of internal revenue of the Department of the Visayas are relieved to take effect May 1: 1st Lieut. W. S. Conrow, 43d Inf., U. S. V., collector 1st District; 1st Lieut. F. S. Young, 44th Inf., U. S. V., collector 2d District; 1st Lieut. J. H. Bradford, Jr., 19th Inf., collector sub-district of Bohol, 2d District; 1st Lieut. R. J. Maxey, 6th U. S. Inf., collector 3d District; Capt. Frank C. Prescott, 43d Inf., U. S. V., collector 4th District; 2d Lieut. W. E. Hunt, 19th U. S. Inf., collector at San Jose de Buoenavista, Antique Province, Panay; 1st Lieut. B. H. Wells, 19th U. S. Inf., collector at Capiz, Capiz Province, Panay; 1st Lieut. J. L. Kraemer, 33th Inf., U. S. V., collector at Santa Barbara, Iloilo Province, Panay.

The following changes and appointments of collectors of internal revenue are announced:

3d District—1st Lieut. Cromwell Stacy, 19th Inf., to be collector at Jagna, Bohol, P. I., vice 2d Lieut. R. H. Sutherland, 44th Inf., U. S. V., relieved.

4th District—1st Lieut. D. E. W. Lyle, 18th Inf., to be collector at Banate, Anilao and Barotac Viejo, Iloilo Province, Panay, vice 2d Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, 38th Inf., U. S. V., relieved. 2d Lieut. F. W. Ball, 18th Inf., to be collector at Pototan, Mina and Lucena, Iloilo Province, Panay, vice Capt. J. E. Morris, 38th Inf., U. S. V., relieved. 2d Lieut. Oliver Snyder, 18th Inf., to be collector at Passi, Iloilo Province, Panay. 1st Lieut. D. W. Ryther, 6th Inf., to be collector at Ibajay, Antique Province, Panay, vice 1st Lieut. B. R. Hall, 44th Inf., U. S. V., relieved. Capt. Frank C. Prescott, 43d Inf., U. S. V., is relieved from duty as supervisor of internal revenue affairs of the Department.

G. O. 1, MARCH 26, SANTA MARIA, ILOCOS SUR, LUZON, P. I.

Major E. Z. Steever, 3d Cav., in this order announces that he assumes command of the towns of Candon, Santiago, San Esteban, Santa Maria, and Norvacan, and to the garrisons belonging to the jurisdiction thereof.

He directs the commanding officers of the several substations to constantly keep their forces in such a state of preparedness for active operations as to be able to take the field within half an hour after receiving an order to that effect.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. John Green Ballance, U. S. V., now at Vigan, Province of Ilocus Sur, will proceed to Manila, for duty. (May —, D. N. L.)

Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A., upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and assume command of the Department of the Missouri, to relieve Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., from the command of that Department. (June 17, H. Q. A.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The retirement from active service, to take effect June 20, 1901, of Col. Merritt Barber, A. A. G., U. S. A., upon his own application after over thirty years' service, is announced. (June 18, H. Q. A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for twenty days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department, is granted Capt. Robert H. Rolfe. (June 8, D. Cuba.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Fritz W. Kuter is assigned to duty at Apparri, Province of Cagayan. (April 30, D. N. L.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Koenig is assigned to duty at Dagupan, Province of Pangasinan. (May 3, D. N. L.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Staley A. Campbell, is assigned to duty at San Isidro, Province of Nueva Ecija. (May 3, D. N. L.)

Post Quartermaster Sergeant Henry R. Ole is assigned to duty at Cabanatuan, Province of Nueva Ecija. (May 2, D. N. L.)

Capt. William C. Davis, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty as Q. M. and C. S. of the transport Pakling, relieving 1st Lieut. William S. Valentine, 5th Cav., who will join his regiment. (April 23, D. P.)

Capt. John W. McHarg, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty as chief Q. M., Second District, Dept. of Southern Luzon, and assigned to duty as Q. M. and C. S. of the transport Kintuck, relieving 1st Lieut. Lawrence J. Fleming, 5th Cav., who will join his regiment. (April 23, D. P.)

Capt. Theodore Sternberg, A, Q. M. (appointed from major and additional paymaster, U. S. V.), will report to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for assignment to duty. (May 8, D. P.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. William C. R. Colquhoun, Q. M. (June 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Reuben B. Turner, U. S. Inf., Q. M. at Columbus, upon being relieved will proceed to Des Moines, Iowa, and assume charge of the construction of public buildings in connection with the military post to be established at that place. (June 17, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George L. Goodale, Q. M., U. S. A., now in New York City, will take station at Astoria, Oregon, not later than June 29, 1901, and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Stevens, Ore., and Fort Columbia, Wash., relieving Lieut. Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., of those duties. (June 18, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Major Albert D. Niskern, C. S. (May 3, D. P.)

Sick leave for three months, to take effect upon arrival in the United States, is granted Major George W. Ruthers, C. S. (April 25, D. P.)

The following named commissary sergeants, U. S. A., are relieved from duty at their present stations and will report as indicated, for duty: Com. Sergt. Gustave Schnarr to duty at Aparri, Province of Cagayan, Luzon, to relieve Com. Sergt. Dietrich B. L. Borstelmann; Com. Sergt. Sergt. Alfred Roeder, to the depot commissary, Cavite, Province of Cavite, Luzon, to relieve Com. Sergt. George A. Pray; Com. Sergts. Borstelmann and Pray, upon being thus relieved will report to the commanding officers of the transports Sumner and Burnside, respectively, for duty. Com. Sergt. John Glenn, Cebu, Cebu, to relieve Com. Sergt. Charles Bader; Com. Sergt. Ommo L. Hinrihs, Rosales, Province of Nueva Ecija, Luzon, to relieve Com. Sergt. Joseph A. Favier; Com. Sergt. Anton Weber, Iloilo, Panay, to relieve Com. Sergt. Andrew J. Merrill; Com. Sergt. Elmer Hodge, Bacolod, Negros, to relieve Com. Sergt. Felix Murasske; Com. Sergt. Daniel Dolan, San Isidro, Province of Nueva Ecija, Luzon, to relieve Com. Sergt. Anton Zimmermann; Com. Sergts. Bader, Favier, Merrill, Murasske and Zimmermann, upon being thus relieved, will report to the commanding officer of the first available transport leaving this port for San Francisco, Cal., for duty thereon, while en route, reporting, upon arrival, by letter to the Commissary General of Subsistence of the Army, for assignment to station. (Apl. 24, D. P.)

Capt. John B. Bennett, C. S., 16th Inf., is detailed as chief commissary of the 2d District and as depot C. S. at Aparri, Province of Cagayan, to relieve Capt. John E. Woodward, U. S. Inf., who will proceed to Manila, and relieve Capt. Hanson E. Ely, 26th Inf., as depot C. S. of the Department. (April 22, D. N. L.)

1st Lieut. Benjamin T. Simmons, C. S., 16th Inf., is detailed as acting chief commissary of the 2d District, and as depot commissary at Aparri, to relieve Capt. John E. Woodward, A. C. S., who will proceed to Manila and relieve Capt. Hanson E. Ely, 26th Inf., as depot C. S. of the Department. (April 20, D. N. L.)

The leave granted Major David L. Brainard, C. S., is extended fifteen days. (June 19, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospital Steward Raymond S. Bamberger, now at San Juan, Porto Rico, is transferred to the Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C. (June 13, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Major William L. Kneedler, surg., now under treatment at the U. S. Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and upon the expiration of his present sick leave will proceed to West Point, N. Y., for duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. Franklin M. Kemp, asst. surg., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (June 15, H. Q. A.)

Major Lawrence C. Carr, surg., recently appointed, will

proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (June 15, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. William P. Woodall, U. S. A., will proceed from Salado to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty. (June 15, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted Contract Surgeon J. C. Garlington. (June 15, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. E. C. Shattuck, now on temporary duty at Baybay, Leyte, is assigned to duty at that post, relieving A. A. Surg. L. A. Thompson, sick at Cebu, Cebu; A. A. Surg. Charles R. Reynolds, to Ormoc, Leyte, for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. W. K. Beatty. (Apl. 12, D. V.)

Major Richard W. Johnson, surg., to Manila, to command of the Santa Mesa Hospital. (Apl. 5, D. V.)

Capt. William Grey Miller, asst. surg., to Mambusao, Panay, to relieve A. A. Surg. John L. Norris. (Apl. 17, D. V.)

Capt. F. D. Branch, asst. surg., to Calinog, Panay, P. I., for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. George W. Ely, who will report to the chief surgeon of the Department, Iloilo. (Apl. 4, D. V.)

Major M. L. Maus, surg., will report for duty to General MacArthur, as chief surgeon of that Department. (April 20, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Carl R. Darnall, asst. surg., to duty at the military hospital, Iloilo, P. I. (Apl. 3, D. V.)

A. A. Surg. Joseph A. O'Neill will report at the Palace and St. Augustine Barracks, Iloilo, P. I. Capt. George K. Sims, asst. surg., to Maasin, Leyte, P. I., for duty. (Apl. 23, D. V.)

A. A. Surg. Luke B. Peck is relieved at Tarlac, Province of Tarlac, and will report to C. O. at La Paz., Province of Tarlac, for duty, relieving Capt. Bruce Ffoulkes, asst. surg., who will proceed to Tarlac for duty. (Apl. 25, D. N. L.)

Major Samuel O. L. Potter, surg., and Capt. Thomas K. Mullins, asst. surg., now in Manila, will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty. (Apl. 22, D. P.)

Leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Major Louis M. Maus, surg. (Apl. 22, D. P.)

The following assignments to stations of medical officers recently ordered to this Department are made: Capt. Gerry S. Driver, asst. surg., to duty at Mexico, Province of Pampanga; Capt. Ernest H. Wheeler, asst. surg., and A. A. Surg. Archibald M. Wilkins to duty with 2d battalion, 5th U. S. Inf., at San Fernando, Province of Union; Capt. Timothy Goulding, asst. surg., to report to the commanding general, 1st district, Vigan for duty; A. A. Surg. Frank E. Thompson to duty at San Isidro, Province of Zambales. (May 7, D. N. L.)

Hospital Steward Lafayette Joseph will proceed to Rosario, Province of Union, relieving Hospital Steward William E. Heywood, who will report to the commanding officer at San Fernando, Province of Pampanga, for duty. (May 7, D. N. L.)

Major Joseph M. Heller, surg., U. S. V., now at El Deposito, is assigned to duty with the 5th Cav., at that station. (Apl. 26, D. N. L.)

Hospital Steward James H. Boyle, now at Tarlac, to Caloocan, Province of Manila, for duty. (May 4, D. N. L.)

A. A. Surg. J. Webb Curtis will proceed to Santa Cruz, Province of Zambales, for duty. (May 2, D. N. L.)

Capts. Frank P. Kenyon and Harry A. Littlefield, asst. surgs., now with the battalion 7th Inf., in the 1st District, are assigned respectively to Alilem and Salcedo, Province of Ilocos Sur, for station. (May 1, D. N. L.)

The following named are relieved from duty at their present stations, and will report for duty as indicated: Capt. Robert S. Woodson, asst. surg., U. S. A., to Santa Mesa Hospital, Manila, relieving Capt. Isaac W. Brewer, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. John J. Reilly, asst. surg., to the commanding officer, Hospital No. 3, Manila, relieving Capt. Jerome B. Thomas, Jr., asst. surg. Upon being thus relieved Capts. Brewer and Thomas will report to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for duty; Capt. Najeeb N. Saleeby, asst. surg., to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao and Jolo, for assignment to duty; 1st Lieut. Walter Cox, asst. surg., is assigned to duty as attending surgeon at headquarters, Division of Philippines; A. A. Surg. John T. Halsell, U. S. A., recently arrived, will report to the commanding general, Separate Brigade, Provost Guard, this city, for assignment to duty with the Board of Health. (Apl. 26, D. P.)

Capt. Edwin P. Hayward, asst. surg., will report to the C. O. of the transport Sumner, for duty as transport surgeon, relieving Capt. Raymond E. Whelan, asst. surg., U. S. V., who will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty. (May 4, D. P.)

Capt. Timothy F. Goulding, asst. surg., and A. A. Surg. Frank E. Thompson, U. S. A., recently arrived on the transport Wright, will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty. (May 4, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Henry A. Webber, asst. surg., will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty. (May 9, D. P.)

Capt. William F. James, asst. surg., having arrived on the transport Aztec, will report to the chief surgeon of the division. (May 11, D. P.)

The following named medical officers will report to the commanding generals of the departments indicated, for duty: Capt. Matthew Leepere, asst. surg., Department of Southern Luzon; Capts. Frederick A. W. Conn and William R. Van Tuyl, asst. surg., Department of the Visayas. (May 13, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Charles Fitzpatrick, asst. surg., 45th Inf., U. S. V., will remain on duty in these islands with a view to discharge as of the date of muster out of his regiment, to accept position as acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (Apl. 17, D. P.)

Hospital Steward Virgil D. Guittard is transferred to the Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C. (June 13, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1901, is granted Capt. Frank R. Keefer, asst. surg. (June 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Henry W. Elliot, asst. surg., to duty at Tagudin; A. A. Surg. Polk D. Brown, to duty at Namacpacan. (April 17, D. N. L.)

A. A. Surg. Patrick H. McAndrew, to Morong; Capt. William E. McPherson, asst. surg., will take station at San Felipe, Neri. (April 16, D. N. L.)

Capt. Ira Ayer, asst. surg., to duty at Angeles, Province of Pampanga; A. A. Caspar R. Byars, to attend the sick at the military prison at that station and the troops at Santa Rita; A. A. Surg. Robert E. Noble, to attend the troops at Lubao and Sexmoan. (April 22, D. N. L.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. S. A. Greenwell, to take effect when his services can be spared. ((June 5, D. T.)

A. Hospital Steward Francis M. Fitts, is relieved from dtuy at Fort Williams, and will report to Fort Niagara, for duty. (June 7, D. E.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Girard, deputy surgeon general, U. S. A.; Major Robert J. Gibson, surgeon, U. S. A., is appointed to meet at San Francisco, June 13, to examine into and report upon the present physical condition of Capt. Harry L. Pettus, A. Q. M., U. S. V., with a view to his appointment in the regular Army. (June 12, D. Cal.)

Capt. Robert E. Williams, asst. surg., U. S. V., having returned from leave, is assigned to temporary duty with troops on the Army transport Hancock, to sail for the Philippine Islands about June 25. (June 11, D. Cal.)

The following named officers are detailed as members of the faculty of the Army Medical School in addition to the present members: Col. William H. Forwood, assistant surgeon general, U. S. A., president of the faculty, vice Col. Charles H. Alden, U. S. A., retired; Col. Calvin DeWitt, assistant surgeon general, U. S. A., as professor of military medicine; Major John R. Hoff, surgeon, U. S. A., as lecturer on the duties of medical officers in war and peace; Major William C. Borden, surgeon, U. S. A., as professor of military surgery, vice Colonel Forwood, designated as president of the faculty; Major Frederick P. Reynolds, surgeon, U. S. V., (captain, asst. surg., U. S. A.), as instructor in Hospital Corps drill and first aid to the wounded, vice Capt. George D. DeShon, relieved. (June 17, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Roger P. Ames, asst. surg., U. S. V., is relieved from duty at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, and will proceed to Havana, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. E. B. Barnett, U. S. A., who will proceed to Columbia Barracks, for duty. (June 13, D. Cuba.)

Capt. William H. Block, asst. surg., U. S. V., is relieved from duty in the city of Santiago, Cuba, and will proceed to Havana, for duty, relieving temporarily Major M. C. Wyeth, surg., who will avail himself of the leave granted him. (June 12, D. Cuba.)

Capt. Frederick C. Jackson, asst. surg., to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (June 19, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Majors Seymour Howell and Thomas C. Goodman, additional paymasters, having reported, are assigned to duty with station in Manila. (Apl. 25, D. N. L.)

Major William R. Graham, additional paymaster, U. S. V., will report to the chief paymaster of the division for duty in his office. (Apl. 27, D. P.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department are announced: Major Jerome A. Watrous, paymaster, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty as chief paymaster of that Department, relieving Major Theodore Sternberg, additional paymaster, who will proceed to Manila, for duty; Major Seymour Howell, additional paymaster, will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty; Major Thomas C. Goodman, additional paymaster, is assigned to duty in the Department of Northern Luzon. (April 20, D. P.)

The leave granted Major William W. Gilbert, paymaster, U. S. A., is extended two months. (June 17, H. Q. A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The following temporary assignments of officers to companies of the 1st Battalion, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., are announced: 2d Lieut. William G. Caples, Co. B; 2d Lieut. George B. Spalding, Co. E. (April 25, D. P.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. John G. Butler, O. D., will proceed from Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., to Fort Greble, Fort Wetherill and Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Rodman, Fort Andrews, Paddocks Island, Fort Banks, Fort Heath, Fort Strong, Fort Standish, Fort Warren and Fort Revere, Mass.; Fort Foster and Fort Constitution, N. H.; Great Diamond Island, Fort Preble, Fort Levett and Fort Williams, Me., on business pertaining to the inspection of the armament at those posts and the work of mechanics thereon. (June 15, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, O. D., will proceed from New York City, New York, to the torpedo station, Newport, Rhode Island, on official business for consultation with a board of naval officers and chemists to be assembled at that place June 19, 1901, to consider the manufacture of smokeless powder and the tests to be applied thereto. (June 18, H. Q. A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

The following named signal officers, U. S. V., are honorably discharged, to take effect June 30, 1901: 2d Lieut. Niels P. Yurgensen, 2d Lieut. Magnus Nordquist, 2d Lieut. Charles E. Booth, 2d Lieut. Joseph Smith. (June 13, H. Q. A.)

The following named signal officers, U. S. V., are honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the U. S. to take effect June 30, 1901: Capt. Edward B. Ives; 1st Lieuts. John J. Ryan, William O. Bailey, Frederick M. Jones, Victor Shepherd, Richard O. Rickard, William W. Colt, William E. Davies, John C. Wessels, Henry W. Stamford; 2d Lieuts. Charles M. Duffy, Charles O. Hastings, Burt E. Grabo, Peter Bartsch, Rush P. Wheat, Earle W. Binkley, Harry W. Capron, Otto B. Grimm. (June 14, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. George C. Burnell, signal officer, U. S. V., is honorably discharged from the volunteer service, to take effect June 30, 1901. (June 18, H. Q. A.)

Par. 13, S. O. 137, June 13, 1901, H. Q. A., as directs 2d Lieut. Niels P. Yurgensen, signal officer, U. S. V., to proceed to his home, is revoked. (June 19, H. Q. A.)

3D CAVALRY—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

2d Lieut. Robert R. Wallach, 3d Cav., will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty with his regiment. (Apl. 28, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Harry H. Pattison, commissary, 3d Cav., is detailed as depot commissary at Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur, and as acting chief commissary of the 1st District, vice Capt. Ralph Ingalls, A. C. S., relieved. Capt. Ingalls will proceed to the United States. (May 6, D. N. L.)

2d Lieut. Edgar Sirmyer, 3d Cav., will report to Major George K. Hunter, 15th Cav., for duty with the squadron of that regiment now concentrating on the transport Hancock, and proceed with it by that transport to Zamboanga, Mindanao. (May 3, D. P.)

Major E. Z. Steever, 3d Cav., commanding 2d Squadron, is relieved from duty at Cabugas, South Ilocos, P. I., and will proceed to Santa Maria, South Ilocos, P. I., and there take station. 1st Lieut. C. A. Hedekin, 3d Cav., squadron adjutant, and Squadron Sergt. Major R. E. Lesher, 3d Cav., will accompany Major Steever and will also take station at Santa Maria. The towns of Candon, Santiago, San Esteban, Santa Maria, and Narracan, South Ilocos, P. I., and the garrisons in said towns will be under the direct supervision of Major Steever, 3d Cav., and under the general supervision of the commanding officer, Vigan. (March 19, Vigan, South Ilocos, Luzon.)

Capt. Caspar H. Conrad, jr., 3d Cav., to proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty of conducting a detachment of recruits to the 28th U. S. Inf., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and will then join his regiment. (June 18, H. Q. A.)

4TH CAVALRY—COL. C. C. CARR.

Major Frank A. Edwards, 4th Cav., having reported, is assigned to the command of the squadron of his regiment now in Manila and under orders to proceed to Laoag, Province of Ilocos Norte. (April 27, D. N. L.)

The headquarters and band, 4th Cav., Col. Carr commanding, having reported, will proceed to Angeles, Province of Pampanga, and there take station. Troop L, 4th U. S. Cav., from duty at Tarlac to Angeles, Province of Pampanga, and take station. (Apl. 27, D. N. L.)

The squadron of the 4th Cavalry, consisting of Troops B, C, D and H, having been reported, will proceed to Laoag, Province of Ilocos Norte. (Apl. 27, D. N. L.)

Lieut. Col. Jacob A. Augur, 4th Cav., is assigned to duty at Dept. of Northern Luzon, headquarters with station in Manila. (May 6, D. N. L.)

Sick leave for three months, to take effect upon arrival in the United States, is granted Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav. (Apl. 28, D. P.)

Headquarters and Troops B, C, D and H, 4th Cav., are relieved from duty in the Department of Southern Luzon, and assigned to the Department of Northern Luzon. (Apl. 29, D. P.)

In view of exceptional circumstances, leave for two months, to take effect upon arrival in the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Ben H. Dorcy, 4th Cav. (May 9, D. P.)

2d Lieut. Frank A. Whitlock, 4th Cav., is detailed as inspector of customs at Currimao, Province of Ilocos Norte, vice 1st Lieut. C. C. Smith, 20th U. S. Inf. (May 13, M. G. P. I.)

2d Lieut. John J. Boniface, 4th Cav., having returned to duty from sick in hospital in Manila, will rejoin his duty at Fort Williams, and will report to Fort Niagara, for duty. (June 17, D. E.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

The Headquarters, Band and 1st and 3d squadrons, 5th U. S. Cav., Col. William A. Rafferty, commanding, having been reported for duty in this Department, will proceed to stations as follows: Headquarters and Band to El Deposito, Province of Manila; Headquarters 1st squadron, Major George H. Paddock, commanding, and troops C and D, to Angeles, Province of Pampanga; Troops A and B to Guagua, Province of Pampanga; Headquarters 3d squadron, Capt. Hoel S. Bishop, commanding, to El Deposito, Province of Manila; Troop I to San Felipe, Province of Manila, a detachment of the troop to El Deposito; Troop K to Pasig, Province of Manila, a detachment of twenty-five men of the troop to Mariquina; Troop L to Caloocan, Province of Manila, a detachment of twenty-five men of the troop to Malabon; Troop M to Tanay, Province of Morong, a detachment of twenty-five men of the troop to Binangonan. (April 19, D. N. L.)

Troop C, 5th Cav., from duty at Angeles, Province of Pampanga, to Tarlac, and take station. (Apl. 27, D. N. L.)

6TH INFANTRY—COL. T. J. WINT.

The order of June 11, 1901, as directs Capt. Elon F. Willcox, 6th Cav., to proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty, is ammended so as to direct Capt. Willcox to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for such duty in that Department as he may be able to perform. (June 17, H. Q. A.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. JAS. M. BELL.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., 8th Cav., is still further extended ten days. (June 13, H. Q. A.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. S. W. WHITSIDE.

Capt. R. L. Livermore, 10th Cav., is detailed temporarily Adjutant and Receiving Officer. (Ft. Myer, June 16.)

11TH CAVALRY—COL. F. MOORE.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. S. H. Elliott, adjutant, 11th Cav. (Ft. Myer, June 16.)

12TH CAVALRY—COL. J. N. WHEELAN.

1st Lieut. Hugh A. Roberts, 12th Cav., is transferred to the 8th U. S. Cav. (June 19, H. Q. A.)

The transfer May 22, 1901, of 2d Lieut. Lee Hagood, 12th Cav., to the Artillery Corps, with rank in that corps from Feb. 2, 1901, is announced. Lieut. Hagood is assigned to the 55th Co., Coast Art., and will join at Fort Hancock, New Jersey. (June 19, H. Q. A.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. M. HAYES.

Troops A and C, 13th Cav., will be relieved from duty at Fort Meade, S. D., and sent by rail to Fort Assinniboine, Montana, to arrive at that post by June 20th, and there take station. (June 12, D. D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL T. C. LEBO.

2d Lieut. Kyle Rucker, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, is assigned to the 14th Cav., and will report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of the Colorado, for duty temporarily. (June 18, H. Q. A.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Troops L and M, 15th Cav., to consist of seventy enlisted men each, will at once be formed at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., by transfer thereto of such available unassigned white cavalry recruits now at that post as have enlisted prior to May 10, 1901, and who desire service in the Philippine Islands. (June 10, D. Cal.)

Major George K. Hunter, 15th Cav., will take charge of the squadron of that regiment now concentrating on the transport Hancock, and will proceed with it by that transport to Zamboanga, Mindanao. (May 3, D. P.)

Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, 15th Cav., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, O., to conduct a detachment of recruits to the 28th Inf. at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and then join his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco. (June 4, H. Q. A.)

Troops A and B, 15th Cav., having arrived on the transport Meade, are assigned to the Department of Mindanao and Jolo. (Apl. 22, D. P.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. Morris K. Barroll, Art. Corps, is assigned to duty as Q. M. and C. S. of the transport Aztec, relieving 1st Lieut. August C. Nissen, 6th Cav., who will join his regiment. (May 10, D. P.)

Major Louis V. Caziarc, A. A. G., is relieved from further duty in the Department of Cuba and will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for assignment to duty as assistant to the adjutant general, Department of the East. (June 15, H. Q. A.)

Under the instructions contained in G. O. No. 78, c. s., H. Q. A., which direct the organization of a field battery of artilery at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to be numerically designated as the 21st, Major Frank Thorp, Art. Corps, is assigned to the immediate command of the artillery of proceed to the organization of this new battery. (June 12, D. L.)

Major Abner H. Merrill, Art. Corps, will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty with the 25th, 27th, 31st and 36th Cos. of Coast Artillery, relieving Major Charles Humphreys, Art. Corps. Major Humphreys will proceed to comply with Par. 2, S. O. 68, c. s., H. Q. A. (May 6, D. P.)

The following named officers will report to Major Frank Thorp, Art. Corps, to assist in the directed organization of the 21st Battery, Field Artillery, and in the recruitment and instruction of the artillery at Fort Sheridan: 2d Lieut. William N. Haskell, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Copley Enos, 1st Cav. (June 12, D. L.)

1st Lieut. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Art. Corps, is assigned to duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (June 12, D. L.)

Capt. C. F. Parker, Art. Corps, will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (May 1, D. P.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Mervyn C. Buckey, Art. Corps. (May 1, D. P.)

Leave for one month, to take effect June 25, is granted 2d Lieut. Le Vert Coleman, Art. Corps. (June 15, D. E.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. H. T. Patten, Art. Corps, to take effect after artillery target practice at Sullivans Island for the current season shall have been completed. (June 17, D. E.)

Corp. W. E. Walker, 45th Co., C. A., Fort Du Pont, has been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. W. Jones, 40th Co., C. A., has been promoted to sergeant.

Major R. H. Patterson is detailed treasurer and signal officer. 1st Lieut. R. E. Wyllie is detailed adjutant-recording officer, and in charge of post school. (Fort Morgan, June 15.)

Corps. Paul Turner, M. P. Jones and C. Whichard, 43th Co., C. A., Fort Hancock, have been promoted to sergeants.

Sergt. H. C. Ch. Zimmerman, 7th Band, Art. Corps, Fort Adams, has been appointed drum major.

Corp. Richard Everett, 7th Band, Fort Adams, has been promoted to sergeant.

The 7th Band, Art Corps, will proceed to New London to take part in the Nathan Hale parade. (Fort Adams, June 13.)

Corps. August Schnobel and Samuel Lindroth, 84th Co., C. A., have been promoted to sergeants.

Capt. Morris K. Barroll, Art. Corps, is transferred from the 27th Co., Coast Art., to the 40th Co., Coast Art., and will join the latter company. (June 17, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles F. Parker, Art. Corps, is tranferred from the 40th Co., Coast Art., to take effect when Capt. Morris K. Barroll, Art. Corps, joins that company. Captain Parker will then remain unassigned and available for staff or other duty at his station until further orders. (June 17, H. Q. A.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. James F. Brady, Art. Corps, recruiting officer. (June 17, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Edward Davis, Art. Corps, will proceed on the first available transport to Honoluin, H. I., and assume command of Camp McKinley, vice Major William Ennis, Art. Corps. (June 12, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Edwin O. Sarratt is transferred from the 8th Battery, Field Art., and will remain unassigned and available for staff or other duty at this station until further orders. (June 18, H. Q. A.

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced:

Henry H. Whitney, from 1st lieutenant to captain; rank May 8, 1901; assigned to Coast Art.

John W. Kilbreth, jr., from 2d lieutenant to 1st lieutenant; rank May 8, 1901; assigned to 8th Batty., Field Art.

Le Vert Coleman, from 2d lieutenant to 1st lientenant; rank May 8, 1901; assigned to 17th Batty., Field Art.

Alfred B. Putnam, from 2d lieutenant to 1st lieutenant; rank May 8, 1901; assigned to 89th Co., Coast Art.

Lieutenant Coleman will proceed at once to join his battery. (June 18, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers of the Art. Corps are relieved from duty at their present stations and will proceed to the stations indicated after their respective names and enter upon duty thereat: Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick, Fort Preble, Maine; Lieut. Col. John L. Tier-

non, Fort Banks, Mass.; Lieut. Col. E. Van Arsdale Andruss,, Fort Washington, Md.; Lieut. Col. Charles Morris, Sullivans Island, S. C.; Major William Ennis, Fort McHenry, Md.; Major Anthony W. Vogdes, San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Major Walter Howe, Jackson Barracks, La.; Major Peter Leary, Key West Barracks, Fla.; Major Luigi Lomia, Fort Morgan, Ala.; Major Robert H. Patterson, Fort Warren, Mass.; Capt. Edward Davis, Honolulu, Hawaiian Territory. Lieut. Colonel Myrick will defer his departure from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, until after he completes his duties as a member of the examining board at that post. Lieut. Colonel Tiernon will defer his departure from his present station until after the completion of certain contemplated tests of systems of range and position finding. Major Ennis will join at Fort McHenry, Md., upon the expiration of his present leave. (June 18, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. William P. Ennis, Art. Corps, is transferred from the 3d Battery, Field Artillery, to the 11th Battery, Field Artillery, and will join the latter battery. (June 19, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Joseph L. Knowlton, Artillery Corps, is at his own request relieved from further duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. (June 19, H. Q. A.)

2D INFANTRY—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

As soon as its annual target practice is completed, Co. B, 2d Inf., will proceed from Fort Thomas, Ky., to Columbus Barracks, O., and relieve at the latter post Co. D of that regiment, which, upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort Thomas. (June 14, D. L.)

3D INFANTRY—COL. J. H. PAGE.

Capt. William P. Jackson, 3d Inf., having returned to duty from sick in hospital at Corregidor Island, to rejoin his station at San Miguel de Mayumo, Province of Bulacan. (Apl. 24, D. N. L.)

1st Lieut. Tenney Ross, 3d Inf., from further duty at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for assignment to the duty of conducting a detachment of recruits to the 28th Inf., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and upon the completion of his duties with the recruits, will join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. (June 17, H. Q. A.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. R. COMBA.

The 2d Battalion of the 5th Inf., consisting of Cos. E, F, G and H, Lieut. Col. Alpheus H. Bowman, commanding, having reported for duty in this department, will proceed to San Fernando, Province of Union, for duty. (May 2, D. N. L.)

Major George P. Borden, 5th Inf., will accompany the battalion of his regiment, now in Manila, to San Fernando, Province of Union, and there take station. (May 2, D. N. L.)

6TH INFANTRY—COL. C. W. MINER.

Leave for one month, with permission to visit China, is granted Lieut. Col. John H. Beacom, 42 Inf., U. S. V. (captain 6th Inf.). (May 8, D. P.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about June 1, 1901, with permission to visit Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Houston V. Evans, 6th Inf. (May 2, D. P.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

The battalion of the 7th Inf., consisting of companies C, D, H and M, having reported for duty in this Department, will proceed to stations as follows: Three companies to Santa Cruz, Province of Ilocos Sur; One company to be designated by the battalion commander, to San Fernando, Province of Union. (April 22, D. N. L.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

Co. C, 8th Inf., having completed its target practice at the target range near Frontenac, Minn., will return, by marching, to its proper station. On the return to Fort Snelling, Minn., of Co. C, Co. A, 8th Inf., will proceed to the target range near Frontenac, Minn., for practice. (June 17, D. D.)

9TH INFANTRY—COL. C. F. ROBE.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Ira C. Welborn, 9th Inf. (June 15, H. Q. A.)

Sick leave for two months, to take effect upon arrival in the United States, is granted Capt. George P. Ahern, 9th Inf. (May 4, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. H. LINCOLN.

2d Lieut. Walter L. Reed, 10th Inf., Fort Robinson, Neb., will proceed to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, for temporary duty. (June 7, D. M.)

12TH INFANTRY—COL. C. M'KIBBIN.

Leave for one month and ten days, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Capt. Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf. (Apl. 24, D. P.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. C. C. Ballou, 12th Inf. (June 18, D. E.)

14TH INFANTRY—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Sick leave for three months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted 1st Lieut. Frank M. Savage, 14th Inf. (Apl. 21, D. P.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. E. MOALE.

The provisional appointment, May 2, of 2d Lieut. Kurtz Eppley, 15th Inf., as inspector of customs, at San Jose de Lagonoy, is confirmed. (May 14, M. G. P. I.)

The provisional appointment on April 30th of 1st Lieut. F. E. Bamford, 15th U. S. Inf., as inspector of customs at Sorsogon, Province of Sorsogon, vice 1st Lieut. W. R. Harrison, 47th Inf., is confirmed. (May 1, M. G. P. I.)

The provisional appointments, April 26th, of Capt. John Cotter, 15th Inf., as inspector of customs at Donsol, Province of Sorsogon, and the provisional appointment of 2d Lieut. D. T. Moore, 15th Inf., as inspector of customs at Bulan, Province of Sorsogon, are confirmed. (May 8, M. G. P. I.)

Sick leave for two months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted Capt. Edawrd Lloyd, 15th Inf. (May 4, D. P.)

16TH INFANTRY—COL. C. C. HOOD.

The provisional appointment, April 23, of Capt. John B. Bennett, 16th U. S. Inf., as inspector of customs at Aparri, Province of Sagayan, is confirmed. (May 2, M. G. P. I.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

1st Lieut. Howard W. French, 17th Inf., upon being relieved as aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, will report for duty with his regiment. (May 1, D. P.)

1st Lieut. H. A. Woodruff, 27th Inf., is relieved from duty at post. (Ft. Columbus, June 17.)

1s Lieut. W. D. Davis, C. S., 17th Inf., is detailed as depot commissary at Dagupan, and as acting chief commissary of the 3d District, vice Capt. Harlow L. Street, A. C. S., relieved. Cap. Street will proceed to the United States. (May 6, D. N. L.)

1st Lieut. Howard W. French, 17th Inf., will proceed to Dagupan for duty. (May 3, D. N. L.)

Par. 10, S. O. 133, June 8, 1901, H. Q. A., relating to Capt. Edward Chynoweth , 17th Inf., is revoked. Captain Chynoweth, now on sick leave, will, upon the expiration of said leave, proceed to Madison, Wis., for duty with the National Guard of that State until Sept. 1, 1901. (June 17, H. Q. A.)

18TH INFANTRY—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

1st Lieut. Albert R. Dillingham is transferred from the 26th Inf. to the 18th Inf., and will join the later regiment. (June 19, H. Q. A.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. S. SNYDER.

The provisional appointment, on April 17th, of 1st Lieut. Cromwell Stacey, 19th Inf., as inspector of customs at Jagna, Island of Bohol, vice 2d Lieut. Richard H. Sutherland, 44th Inf., U. S. V., is confirmed. (Apl. 27, M. G. P. I.)

21ST INFANTRY—COL. J. KLINE.

Capt. Luts Wahl, 21st Inf., now at New Orleans, La., on sick leave, will proceed to Denver, Col., for recruiting duty, to relieve Capt. Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cav., who will proceed via Denver, Col., to join his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (June 15, H. Q. A.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. FRENCH.

Major Richard T. Yeatman, 22d Inf., having reported, will proceed to Arayat, Province of Pampanga, for duty with his regiment. (April 19, D. N. L.)

Sick leave for three months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted 1st Lieu. John R. R. Hannay, 22d Inf. (Apl. 29, D. P.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. P. H. ELLIS.

2d Lieut. Joseph Herring, 24th Inf., from sick in hospital at Corregidor Island, will rejoin his station at Humingan, Province of Pangasinan. (Apl. 27, D. N. L.)

25TH INFANTRY—COL. A. S. BURT.

1st Lieut. Berkley Enochs, 25th Inf., is detailed as inspector of customs at San Narcio, Province of Zambales. (May 2, M. G. P. I.)

The provisional appointment, on April 30th, of 1st Lieut. G. D. Arrowsmith, 25th Inf., as inspector of customs at San Felipe, P. I., vice 1st Lieut. J. N. Straat, Jr., 25th Inf., is confirmed. (May 11, M. G. P. I.)

2d Lieut. George B. Sharon, 25th Inf., is detailed as inspector of customs at San Antonio, Province of Zambales. (May 2, M. G. P. I.)

In view of exceptional circumstances, leave for three months, to take effect upon arrival in the United States, is granted Chaplain Theophilus G. Steward, 25th Inf. (May 9, D. P.)

In view of exceptional circumstances, leave for two months, to take effect upon arrival in the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. H. Chapman, 25th Inf. (Apl. 22, D. P.)

26TH INFANTRY—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Sick leave for one month is granted Col. Edmund Rice, 26th Inf., U. S. V. (lieutenant colonel 2d Inf.). (May 12, D. P.)

27TH INFANTRY—COL. R. I. ESKRIDGE.

In view of exceptional circumstances, leave for two months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted Major Charles St. J. Chubb, 27th Inf. Apl. 27, D. P.)

Private F. C. Trojan, H, 27th Inf., has been promoted to sergeant.

Cos. I, K, and L, 27th Inf., (3d battalion) now at Fort McPherson, will proceed June 25, to Plattsburg Barracks, and take station. (June 18, D. E.)

2d Lieut. W. H. Peck, 27th Inf., is detailed assistant to the Signal Officer. (Ft. McPherson, June 12.)

1st Sergt. A. R. Alexander, G, 27th Inf., has been appointed Reg. Q. M. Sergeant.

Capt. Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., and report in person to the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy for duty at the Academy. (June 18, H. Q. A.)

29TH INFANTRY—COL. W. M. VAN HORNE.

Capt. Howard R. Perry, 29th Inf., is relieved from duty as acting aid-de-camp on the staff of the commanding officer, Department of Texas, and will join his regiment (June 13, H. Q. A.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT—LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

2d Lieut. George C. Broome, Porto Rico Regiment, recently appointed, will report not later than June 25, 1901, to join his regiment. (June 14, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. George C. Broome, Porto Rico Regt., having reported, will proceed, not later than June 25, to San Juan, and join his regiment. (S. O. 138, June 17, D. E.)

Capt. James T. Ord, Porto Rico Regiment, is honorably discharged on account of physical disability, to take effect June 30, 1901. (June 17, H. Q. A.)

ASSIGNMENTS IN PHILIPPINES.

The following named organizations and officers, having arrived on the transport Ohio, will report as indicated: The 1st Battalion of the 30th U. S. Infantry is assigned to the Department of Southern Luzon; Lieut. Col. Leon A. Matile, 15th U. S. Inf., will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty with his regiment; Capt. Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf., and 2d Lieuts. Edward M. Shinkle, William R. Bettison and Claude E. Brigham, Art. Corps, will remain on duty for the present with the 1st Battalion of the 30th Inf., and accompany it into the Department of Southern Luzon; Capt. Charles Anderson, asst. surg., will accompany the 1st Battalion of the 30th Inf. into the Department of Southern Luzon; Capts. Matthew Leepere, William R. Van Tyl and Frederick A. W. Conn, asst. surgs., will report to the chief surgeon of the division. (May 11, D. P.)

The following named organizations and officers, having arrived on the transport Buford, will report as indicated: The 2d Battalion of the 5th Inf. will be reported by its commanding officer to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for assignment to station; Troops C and D, 15th Cav., are assigned to the Department of Mindanao and Jolo; Capt. Elmer S. Tenney, asst. surg., will accompany the troops of the 15th Cav. into the Department of Mindanao and Jolo; Capts. Gerry S. Driver and Ernest H. Wheeler, asst. surgs., will report to the chief surgeon of the division. (May 2, D. P.)

The following named organizations, officers and acting asst. surgeon, recently arrived on the transports Indiana and Pennsylvania, will report as indicated: Field and staff, and Companies B, C, I, K, L and M, 10th U. S. Infantry, and Company D, 10th Inf., are assigned to the Department of Mindanao and Jolo. Capt. Harold H. Cooper, asst. surg., U. S. V.; A. A. Surg. William T. Davidson, U. S. A., will accompany the 10th Inf., into the Department of Mindanao and Jolo. (April 20, D. P.)

The following named organizations and officers, having arrived on the transport Hancock, will report as indicated: The squadron of the 6th Cav., is assigned to the Dept. of Southern Luzon, and the battalion of the 7th Inf., is assigned to the Dept. of Northern Luzon, Col. Joseph P. Sanger, inspector general, will report to the chief of staff, Major Samuel O. L. Potter, surg., will report to the chief surgeon of the Division, Capt. Frederick W. Cox, surg., will accompany the squadron of the 6th Cav., into the Dept. of Southern Luzon, and Capts. Frank P. Kenyon and Harry A. Littlefield, asst. surgs., will accompany the battalion of the 7th Inf., into the Dept. of Northern Luzon, 2d Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill nd William S. Lee, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will report to the chief engineer of the Division. (April 20, D. P.)

The following named officers of the 42 Inf., U. S. V., will not accompany that regiment to the United States, but will remain on special duty in these islands, with a view to muster out not later than June 30, 1901: Capt. Louis M. Lang, internal revenue officer, Sixth District, Department of Northern Luzon; Capt. James M. Shallenberger, judge of the Superior Provost Court, Manila, 1st Lieuts. Arthur Poillon and Francis H. Lomax, on duty in connection with road and bridge work in the Department of Northern Luzon; 1st Lieut. Theodore C. Reiser, on duty at the custom house, Manila. (May 7, D. P.)

The following named officers will report by letter to the secretary to the U. S. Military Governor in the Philippine Islands, for assignment to duty in connection with the establishment of provincial government in the provinces indicated: Lieut. Col. William S. Scott and 1st Lieut. Fred L. Wilson, 44th Inf., as Governor and Treasurer, respectively, of the Province of Antique; Major James F. Case, 40th Inf., U. S. V., as Supervisor, and 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Young, 44th Inf., U. S. V., as Treasurer of the Province of Cebu; Major Henry T. Allen and 1st Lieut. William S. Conrow, 43d Inf., U. S. V., as Governor and Treasurer, respectively, of the Province of Leyte; Major Henry B. McCoy, 44th Inf., U. S. V., as Treasurer, Capt. Elmer O. Worrick, 45th Inf., U. S. V., as Supervisor, and 1st Lieut. George Curry, 11th Cav., U. S. V., as Governor of the Province of Ambos Camarines; Capt. Marion C. Raysor, 44th Inf., U. S. V., as Treasurer of the Province of Capiz; 1st Lieut. Fred A. Thompson, 35th Inf., U. S. V., as Treasurer of the Province of Iloilo; 1st Lieut. Alfred T. Clifton, signal officer, U. S. V., as Treasurer of the Province of Oriental Negros; 1st Lieut. Reuben D. Blanchard, 33th Inf., U. S. V., as Treasurer of the Province of Batangas; 2d Lieut. Frederick L. Dengler, 44th Inf., U. S. V., as Treasurer of the Province of Bohol. (May 10, D. P.)

The following named officers of the 41st Inf. will not accompany that regiment to the U. S., but will remain on special duty in these islands, with a view to muster out not later that June 30, 1901: Capt. R. J. Fanning, Treas., 2d Lieut. Henry Wessell, Capts. Clarence S. Nettles and William R. Standiford, 1st Lieuts. John S. Johnston and Walter Harvey, and 2d Lieut. William R. Taylor, Capt. Ernest A. Greenough, Capt. Brady G. Buttencutter, Capt. Albert W. Foreman, 1st Lieut. Frederick Koch, 1st Lieut. John E. Hemphill, 1st Lieut. John Kennedy, 1st Lieut. William M. Goodale, 1st Lieut. Lawrence P. Butler, 1st Lieut. Charles A. Cumings, 1st Lieut. Edwin J. Nowlen, 2d Lieut. Henry T. Mitchell, 2d Lieut. H. G. Miller, and 2d Lieut. R. E. Sherwood. (May 2, D. P.)

The following named officers of the 40th Inf. will not accompany that regiment to the United States, but will remain on special duty in these islands, with a view to muster out not later than June 30, 1901: Capt. Lewis Patstone, 1st Lieut. Charles D. Wood, 1st Lieut. Fred T. Austin, 1st Lieut. John G. Constable, A. Q. M. and C. S.; 1st Lieut. Edward E. Philbrook, 1st Lieut. Conant S. Buttrick, 1st Lieut. Philip K. Sweet, 2d Lieut. Gustavus J. Hasson, 1st Lieut. Leopold Thun, 1st Lieut. Benjamin P. Lukens, 2d Lieut. James H. Johnson, 2d Lieut. Theodore Gruener, 2d Lieut. Sidney H. Hopson. (Apl. 17, D. P.)

The following named officers of the 45th Inf. will not accompany that regiment to the United States, but will remain on special duty in these islands, with a view to muster out not later than June 30, 1901: Capt. Elmer O. Worrick, Capt. W. Lee Cappa, Capt. James Ross, 1st Lieut. Temple H. Owens, 1st Lieut. Allan G. Blaker, 1st Lieut. Alfred L. Castle, 2d Lieut. Charles E. Dority, 1st Lieut. James D. Watson, 1st Lieut. William E. W. MacKinlay, 2d Lieut. Edward P. Barber, 2d Lieut. George K. Armstrong, 2d Lieut. Frederick D. Shiras. (Apl. 17, D. P.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are upon their own application placed upon the retired list: Post Q. M. Sergt. John F. Schierloh, U. S. A.; 1st Sergt. Patrick Mitchell, Co. D, 2d Inf.; 1st Sergt. Edward Fry, Co. A, 24th Inf.; Color Sergt. Stanislas Roy, 7th Cav.; Mechanic Thomas Kirby, 92d Co., Coast Art.; Pvt. John H. Moulton, Co. B, 13th Inf.; Pvt. William R. Thomas, Troop G, 9th Cav. (June 19, H. Q. A.)

VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

Leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Major William C. Brown, 42 Inf., U. S. V. (May 6, D. P.)

2d Lieut. Odus J. Reeder, 41st Inf., U. S. V., will not accompany that regiment to the United States, but will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty with a view to muster out not later than June 30, 1901. (May 4, D. P.)

Capt. Francis P. Siviter, 41 st Inf. (1st lieut., 11th Inf.) will, upon departure of the 41st Inf., proceed to San Fernando, Province of Pampanga, and report to the C. O., 3d Inf., for duty with that regiment. (May 7, D. N. L.)

1st Lieut. Amzi B. Kelly, 38th Inf., U. S. V., will report in person to the secretary of the U. S. Military Governor in the Philippine Islands, for duty as Treasurer of the Province of Marinduque. (May 12, D. P.)

1st Lieut. G. E. Goodrich, 32d Inf., U. S. V., is detailed as inspector of customs at Orani, Province of Bataan. (May 2, M. G. P. I.)

Col. Robert L. Bullard, 39th Inf., U. S. V. (captain and commissary of subsistence, U. S. A.) will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty as chief commissary of that department, relieving Major George W. Ruthers, C. S., U. S. V. (captain and C. S., U. S. A.). (Apl. 25, D. P.)

2d Lieut. H. L. Landers, having reported, is detailed and assigned as Treasurer of the Province of Albay, Island of Luzon. (May 15, M. G. P. I.)

Capt. Joseph W. Glidden, 46th Inf., U. S. V. (1st lieut., 4th Inf.), will be detached from duty with that regiment immediately prior to its departure for the U. S., and will report to the adjutant general of the division. (Apl. 17, D. P.)

A board of officers to consist of: Major William Paulding, 3d Inf., Commissary; Capt. J. A. Gaston, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. E. F. Geddings, Medical Dept., U. S. A.; will convene at Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba, about June 15, 1901, to examine into the qualifications of Battalion Sergeant Major George W. McGaffin, 10th Inf., for the position of post commissary sergeant, U. S. A. (June 12, D. Cuba.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. C. B. Hoppin, 2d Cav., Q. M.; Capt. William F. Clark, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. G. Harvey, 2d Cav., will convene at Hamilton Barracks, Mantanzas, Cuba, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Robert C. Easton, troop C, 2d Cav., for the position of Post Q. M. Sergt., U. S. A. (June 12, D. Cuba.)

The following named officers of the 41st Inf., U. S. V., who belong to the regular service, will be detached from duty with that regiment immediately prior to its departure for the United States, and will report as indicated: Major Allen M. Smith, surg., captain and surg., U. S. A., to the chief surgeon of the Division; Capt. Francis P. Siviter, 1st Lieut., 11th Inf., to the adjutant general of the Division. (May 2, D. P.)

G. O. 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62 and 63, Department of Southern Luzon, relate to the trial of natives.

The following named officers of the 43d Inf., U. S. V., who belong to the Regular Service, will be detached from duty with that regiment immediately prior to its departure for the United States, and will report to the adjutant general of the division: Col. J. Milton Thompson (lieut. col., 14th Inf.), Lieut. Col. John H. Beacom (capt. 6th Inf.), Major Edward C. Carey (1st lieut. 16th Inf.) (May 7, D. P.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus, inspector general, U. S. V.; Capt. Alexander B. Dyer, Art. Corps; Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, Art. Corps, is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 12, to examine into the origin and responsibility of the fire which on June 10, destroyed a part of the U. S. Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (June 11, D. Cal.)

The board to examine lieutenants of the line of the Army with a view to their transfer to the Corps of Engineers, will meet at New York City August 15, 1901. (June 19, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers are detailed and assigned to civil duties as follows: Province of Oriental Negros—Treasurer, 1st Lieut. Alfred T. Clifton, signal officer, U. S. V. Province of Batangas—Treasurer, 1st Lieut. Reuben D. Blanchard, 38th Inf., U. S. V. (May 15, M. G. P. I.)

1st Lieut. Amzi B. Kelly, 38th Inf., is detailed as Treasurer of the Province of Marinduque. (May 15, M. G. P. I.)

Lieut. Col. William S. Scott, 44th Inf., is detailed and assigned as Governor of the Province of Antique, Island of Panay. (May 15, M. G. P. I.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, JUNE 20, H. Q. A.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect July 1, to Capt. Ira A. Haynes, Artillery.

Leave for twenty days to 2d Lieut. James M. Jewell, 14th Cav.

Leave for twenty days to 2d Lieut. John T. Donnelly, 13th Cav.

1st Lieut. William A. Dinwiddie, relieved from duty at Iowa State Normal School.

Major Jerauld A. Olmsted, upon his own application, is detailed professor of military science and tactics at Iowa State Normal School.

Leave for two months to Major Frank B. McKenna, Inspector General Volunteers (captain, 28th Inf.).

Col. Wm. F. Spurgin, 4th Inf., to Yellowstone National Park to assist Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden, Corps Engineers, in locating and marking route across Park followed by Nez Perce Indians and troops in pursuit of them during 1877.

Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav., relieved Department of Texas, and will join his troop.

1st Lieut. Abraham G. Lott, 7th Cav., is transferred to 8th Cav.

Contract Dental Surgeon John H. Hess, to West Point.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1901.

NATIONAL GUARD AS A RESERVE.

Colonel Edward E. Britton, Second Brigade, N. G. N. Y., to whom we are indebted for the excellent prize essay on "The National Guard an Efficient Reserve to the Regular Army," is already at work to secure action by Congress in behalf of the Militia on the lines of the recommendations in his essay. He has prepared a bill for the appointment of a commission by the President to compile information relating to our militia forces and to furnish a report to Congress in the form of a bill. It is proposed that the commission should be composed of a Senator and a Member of the House, two officers of the Army and five militia officers, one from the New England, one from the Middle Atlantic States, one from the Southern States and two from the Western States. Colonel Britton has sent a draft of his bill to the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories and received replies from thirty-seven of them. The Adjutant General of Massachusetts, General Dalton, while approving of the bill as a whole, makes the excellent suggestion that the Secretary of War, or a representative to be named by him, shall be added to the proposed commission.

The Adjutant General of Louisiana withholds his approval of the bill until he learns what the International N. G. Association, of which he is a member, may do in the same line, and the Adjutant General of Maryland assumed a similar position. He of Maine approves, but has a bill of his own which he is getting ready for the next Congress. Nebraska prefers to wait until it appears what system is to be substituted for the law of 1892, and New Jersey is not ready to assume official responsibility for the bill. With these exceptions the representatives of thirty-six States, and the Territory of Arizona, heartily endorse the bill. It certainly can do no harm to have a commission to investigate the subject and to formulate a bill for the consideration of Congress.

The difficulty of accomplishing anything in this direction is indicated by the fact that, from the days of Washington down, Presidents have one after another urged upon Congress the subject of revising our militia law and yet nothing has been done. Colonel Britton quotes, as he did in his prize essay, six messages of Washington, six of Jefferson, seven of Madison, three of Monroe, two of Adams, three of Johnson, three of Van Buren, two of Arthur, one each of Tyler, Lincoln, Hayes, Harrison and Cleveland, to show that our Presidents have not been indifferent to the necessity for militia reform. The difficulty has been, is now, and always will be that our organic law compels a co-operation between the President of the United States and forty-five State executives to secure an efficient militia and it is impossible to obtain this co-operation except in a great crisis, such as that of our Civil War, when the life of the Nation was at risk. Even then the State executives could not always be depended upon for the full measure of cordial co-operation required for the greatest efficiency.

The utmost the General Government can do is to establish a system of rewards in some form for State organizations that will submit to such measure of training as is essential to teach a primary knowledge of the requirements of war. Drill, drill, drill, everlasting drill, appears to be the average militiaman's idea of the soldier's duties, taking the country as a whole. He cares for nothing else and easily gets enough of that. The ignorance displayed by the State troops called into the field at the time of the Spanish-American War was simply appalling; ignorance, we mean, of the art of taking such care of themselves in the field as is essential to military efficiency. They did not know how to draw, to cook, or to distribute their rations; their camps were centers of filth and breeders of disease. Even their surgeons, who might have been expected to have some professional knowledge, were lamentably ignorant of modern sanitation. The fact that there were honorable exceptions does not lessen the force of this general indictment.

If a law can be obtained from Congress which will persuade any considerable percentage of militia officers to learn what is essential to efficiency, something may be accomplished. But the requirements should be exacting and no encouragement should be given to those who are disposed to figure in a uniform without earning the title to wear one. It is not to be expected that the standard for the National Guard should be as high as for the Regular Army, but there should at least be some standard to which the officers of State troops should be required to conform to enable them to secure recognition from the General Government.

As General Andrews, a graduate of the Military Academy, said in one of his reports as Adjutant General of the State of New York: "The State troops are made up of men who devote a considerable portion of their time and money, and a large amount of patient effort and labor for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a creditable State force. They take up this work because they like it and are proud of their State. They necessarily have many other obligations and duties; and while none of these considerations necessarily interferes with the maintenance of a thoroughly efficient National Guard, they at least afford sufficient ground for discriminating carefully between the relative standards of the Regular Army and National Guard."

There should be such a discrimination undoubtedly, but it should not go so far as to make the Guard worthless for National purposes, if they are to receive National recognition.

Another officer of the New York National Guard, also a graduate of the Military Academy, Major General Roe, says: "I desire to call attention especially to the absolute necessity of Congress fixing by law the status of the National Guard plainly and unequivocally; so that he who reads may understand. I submit, the National Guard is first and foremost a State Guard; secondly, under certain contingencies, a reserve force for the National Government, subject to the orders of the President of the United States, and when required by the United States it should not be asked to volunteer, but ordered into the United States service as it stands and is organized under the State laws."

The only way to make our National Guard a valuable reserve for the Regular Army is to compel them to submit to training as the Swiss do their militia. But will our free and independent American citizen ever submit to this? A recent report on the Swiss Army tells us that the higher commands of the Army are held by officers fully equal to the discharge of their responsible duties. The subordinate commanders and other officers have also, as a whole, shown themselves capable and zealous. The mobilization for autumn maneuvers and other exercises was on all occasions carried out smoothly and with fair rapidity. With regard to training, knowledge of their work, tactical expertness and skill in maneuvering, the Infantry of the Army is, however, in general still greatly below the standard that should be reached. Every effort should be made, it is strongly urged, to give the non-commissioned officers more frequent instruction in their duties, and to develop in them and in the subaltern officers also an aptitude for greater independence of action. In the Artillery, the superior officers made great efforts to co-operate with the other arms, but often evinced in so doing a want of tactical knowledge and an inability to grasp the real requirements of the situation. Moreover, they often showed that their technical education was incomplete. There was too much evidence of a want of skill in handling batteries both on the field of battle and during preliminary maneuvers.

ADVICE TO CANTEEN REFORMERS.

Very apt was the reply of the New York "Evening Journal" to the criticism of some clerical temperance promoters who have taken President McKinley to task for the alleged drinking of a glass of champagne on board a battleship. It calls for a list of the really great men who never tasted alcohol, and an explanation of the fact that so much of the world's best work has been done by those who habitually used stimulants. Gladstone, who sought spiritual solace from political worry by conducting Sunday service at Hawarden, was a regular consumer of claret, and even Abraham Lincoln, whose life was so strictly regulated that he has enjoyed the reputation of being abstemious, did not despise the use of light wines.

The Pope of Rome, the head of the greatest body of Christians in the world, we have always understood to be a wine drinker, and we doubt that there are a dozen prelates of the Christian church, Catholic, Protestant or Greek, in the Continental countries of Europe, that have any conscientious scruples against the use of wine or malt liquors, while it is well known that wine figures so conspicuously in the diet of bishops and archbishops of the Established Church of England, that representative body of Anglo-Saxon Protestant religious thought, that a teetotal prelate of that church is the exception and not the rule. While traveling in England we were told that temperance reform fared badly in the island because the high clerics held stock in large distilling and brewing concerns, and as the product of these concerns were under no church taboo, we were not disposed to doubt the statement.

Going further back we find that the very founder of the Christian religion was a drinker of wine. Not only did He change water into wine at the marriage feast, but of himself He says (Matthew, 11th chap., 19th verse,): "The Son of man came eating and drinking, and they say, Behold a man gluttonous, and a wine bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners." The attempt to show that the wine referred to in the Scriptures is unfermented grape juice is a historical and philological failure. Noah certainly got drunk on it. Martin Luther, the originator of Protestantism, is the reputed author of the sentiment—

"Who loves not woman, wine and song,
He is a fool his whole life long."

And there is no record that Luther ever got out from under the spell of that all-embracing idea. John Wesley, founder of the sect to which belong the critics of President McKinley, is not on record as a temperance reformer, and even the stern Calvin, whose rigidity of purpose was not even melted by the flames that consumed the heretic Servetus, was wont, it is said, to find much consolation in that stimulant which so often warms the cockles of the Scotch heart and to spend his Sunday afternoons in playing cards, as Luther did his in fiddling for the maidens dancing on the village green.

There is another question involved in the present anti-canteen crusades. That is, the ultimate of this "reform." Is there any assurance that the "reformers" will stop with the abolition of drink? Will they not undertake to regulate all of the appetites of the soldier and to compel him not only to abandon his comfort-giving smoke, but perhaps limit himself to a vegetarian diet and possibly to depend upon the Christian Scientist for the prevention and cure of disease, rather than on the surgeon? "The right to demand ten pounds," as Patrick Henry said, "implies the right to demand a hundred, and there is no wealth that tyranny, aided by power, cannot exhaust." If it is right to deprive the soldier in the case of one habit of the freedom which others enjoy, why not in all, and lock him into a cell, as we should have to, to preserve him from temptation during the intervals of relaxation from the fatigue of duty.

Nothing seems to satiate the professional reformers. One would have thought when the Government put spirituous liquors out of the canteen and allowed only light wines and beers, that this gregat step would have satisfied them, but it didn't.

Speaking recently to a clergyman, with some reputation as a temperance "reformer," on th enew whiskeyless canteen, we asked if temperance advocates would not be satisfied if the Governments of the world should prohibit all drinking except that of wines and beers. "No, no," he cried, swinging his arms vigorously, "we are going to drive out every drink that has even an infinitesimal amount of alcohol in it." We dropped the argument right there, as would any person of healthy mind, but it is just such howling dervish unreasonableness that the friends of the Army have had to contend against.

Here is one thought we would leave with the temperance "reformers" who seem to need bluntness of speech: It will be time to come to the Army and demand the elimination of wine from its canteens when they have succeeded in their efforts to banish wine from the Mass and the Communion services of the Christian church.

THE BOER WAR AND ENGLAND'S SUPREMACY.

Perhaps a premonition of the fate of Aguinaldo led Mr. Kruger to leave South Africa and take up his residence in Europe. Whatever may have been the motive, it is not to be denied in the light of subsequent events that his move was a wise one. Being an old man, he could not have skipped about the veldt with the nonchalance of De Wet and Botha, and it would not have been long before the British would have captured him. With him has disappeared from the country the recognized head of the movement against Great Britain, and there is no one whom some adventurous British Funston could capture with the feeling that he had got hold of the head and front of the rebellion. The Boer leadership is to-day like the traditional snake with a new head growing for each one cut off. De Wet caught to-day, Botha would be in the field to-morrow. The latter seized, Delarey would still be in the open, so that General Kitchener, though a man not given to poetry and sentiment, must often sit down by the campfire and muse on Tennyson's brook, which though men might come and men might go, would still go on forever.

The announcement that 20,000 Boers are still in the field may be taken either as an announcement made for the purpose of stiffening the home backbone to the point of sending out more reinforcements, or as real evidence of the vitality of the burghers and their cause.

"The price that will stagger humanity" may resolve itself in the last analysis less into a loss of individual Englishmen than in the loss of British trade and commercial prestige. With the United States and Germany threatening England's primacy in the markets of the world, it would be idle for Great Britain to deny that the keeping in South Africa of the largest army of occupation that modern times have seen, must cripple her energies and give encouragement, if nothing more, to those nations which have moved along the pathway of commercial progress of recent years with a rapidity that has needed only this holding of the Briton's hands to place him at the mercy of his rivals. To keep an army of such proportions in the field must engage much of a nation's energy that in such times as these of close commercial competition is needed in the advancement of her trade. The building up of the German marine, which is signalized by the construction of great shipyards and great warships, without the calling in of English capital or labor, which a few years ago would have been considered almost an impossibility, is ominous for the future of England, whose shipyards have so long been one of the greatest sources of wealth to the nation. The inrush of American manufactures upon the British market shows that somehow or other the English hand has lost its cunning and must give way to Yankee deftness or German enterprise.

From every side is pressing upon England a competition that must in the next ten years or less determine whether she is to hold her old position or to hold relatively a lower place. Ireland, one of the home islands, has been steadily losing in population, and cuts but a small figure as a factor in England's resources, while India has been so ravaged by plague and famine as to create doubt whether she will not need ten years to recuperate the productive energy that has been so appallingly dissipated in the last half decade. Canada is not deveioping any faster than any one of our populous States, while Australia is only holding her own.

Just as the War of the Rebellion displaced cotton from its throne and gave to the products of Northern labor the leading position in the world's trade, so it may happen that the Boer war will lead to the relegation of England to a secondary place in the procession of na-

tions. Even looking at the case with the gloomiest eye for England's future, it is hard to see how any other nation than the United States will be able to find within itself wider potentialities for supremacy than England's. France is confined practically to the limits of her already overworked home soil, her colonies counting for but little as contributory agencies to the nation's wealth, while Germany, if she continue to advance at the rate which has marked her recent progress, must do so without any outside dependencies with which to relieve the pressure at home. Germany, when this pressure is removed now, must endure the humiliation of seeing her sons crowding into strange countries and there developing centres of commercial activity destined ultimately to be dangerous rivals of the trade of the Fatherland. Russia will require decades, perhaps, before she can transmute the latent energy of the vast hordes of ignorant peasants into disciplined and unwasteful industrial productivity. Austria-Hungary is too much absorbed in its own home battle between the Czechs and Germans to be able to unite its great population in one supreme contest for commercial pre-eminence, while Italy and Spain need not be reckoned with at all.

So, viewing the world as a whole, England stands to-day, even with the Boer on her back, with a more hopeful future before her than any other country save the United States, and if she is to take a "back seat," there is every evidence it will be only to a member of the great Anglo-Saxon brotherhood.

REPORTS FORWARDED BY GEN. CHAFFEE.

The report of Major General Chaffee has been received by the War Department, and will soon be published by the Bureau of Military Information. Besides his own report, which is not very long, General Chaffee forwards reports from the following officers, on the subjects here indicated:

1. Report on the Russian troops, by Major W. E. Craighill, 40th Vol. Inf.; 2. Report on the Japanese troops, by Major Charles H. Muir, 38th Vol. Inf.; 3. Report on equipment, supplies, etc., of the foreign troops, by Major S. M. Mills, 6th Art.; 4. Report on the French troops, by Major W. E. Craighill, 40th Vol. Inf.; 5. Report on the German troops, by Lieut. Col. J. T. Dickman, 26th Vol. Inf.; 6. Report on the British troops, by Lieut. Col. J. T. Dickman, 26th Vol. Inf; 7. Report on the medical organization, equipment, etc., of the various forces, by Major W. B. Banister, Surgeon, U. S. V.; 8 Report on the siege of the legations, by Lieut. J. R. Lindsey, 10th Cav., aide-de-camp; 9. Report on the Pao-Ting-Fu expedition and murder of American missionaries at that place, by Capt. Grote Hutcheson, 6th Cav.; 10. Report on march of troops composing the Pao-Ting-Fu expedition by 1st Lieut. G. S. Turner, 10th Inf., aide to General Wilson; 11. Record of events and current comment, by Lieut. Col. J. T. Dickman, 26th Vol. Inf.

These reports are all of the greatest interest from a military point of view, but are of such length that we cannot find space for them in full. Some of General Chaffee's comments are interesting. At one point he says:

"For about three weeks following the arrival of the relief column at Pekin the condition in and about the city and along the line of communication was bad. Looting of the city, uncontrolled foraging in the surrounding country, and seizure by soldiers of everything a Chinaman might have, as vegetables, chickens, sheep, cattle, etc., whether being brought to the city or found on the farm; indiscriminate and generally unprovoked shooting of Chinese, in city, country and along the line of march and the river—all this did not tend, as was natural, to gain for the troops the confidence of the masses, with whom it is certain we have no quarrel, but were in need of their labor. It is safe to say that where one real Boxer has been killed since the capture of Pekin, fifty harmless coolies or laborers on farms, including not a few women and children, have been slain. No doubt the Boxer element is largely mixed with the mass of population, and by slaying a lot, one or more Boxers might be taken in."

General Chaffee speaks of the restraint he placed upon American troops. The Japanese commander also made it known that general war on all classes was not intended. General Chaffee says he opposed entering the Forbidden City unless looting was prohibited. This was agreed to, and he thinks but little looting has been done there, though articles have been offered for sale said to have been taken from the Forbidden City.

E. G. Tewsbury of the Congregational Missionary Society furnished General Chaffee the following list of damages done by the Boxers to Chinese Christians or adherents of the American Congregational Mission as a basis of settlement: Number killed, 166; houses destroyed, 184; money, 16,150 taels; land formerly occupied by missionaries, 96 acres; chapels, 19; cemeteries, 20.

Major W. E. Craighill, reporting on the Russian soldiers, says: "The information gained of the Russian forces was meager and unsatisfactory. No reply was made by them to your request for a statement of the location and character of their force at present in North China in connection with the relief expedition."

He speaks of the excellent discipline of the troops, but says their rations were of the simplest kind. "They were industrious foragers," he adds. They used no tentage, but lived in huts made of native matting.

Major Charles H. Muir describes the Japanese trooper in detail, and concludes by saying: "He receives almost no pay, but is actuated by intense patriotism. If Japan can keep the armament and equipment on a par with her soldiers, she is a most formidable ally and a most formidable enemy."

Major W. E. Craighill reports upon the French soldiers as to arms, supplies, etc., but his comments, like nearly all others, are omitted from the publication, being represented by rows of asterisks.

Lieut. Col. J. T. Dickman reports upon the Germans. He says the German officers are well educated, and the troops under good discipline.

The same officer reports upon the British troops. He speaks of the painstaking detail in the mobilization and dispatch of the expeditionary force. The discipline of the troops is excellent. He also speaks in high terms of the Indian regiments.

Major W. B. Banister reports upon the medical departments of the allied armies. One interesting fact pointed out is that the British and Indian soldiers are not treated in the same field hospital, but separate hospitals are provided. The Japanese and German medical departments are commended.

THE REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

The War Department has this week issued the revised edition of the Army Regulations, as prepared by the board of which Assistant Secretary of War Sanger was the president, and of which General Davis, the present Judge Advocate General of the Army, was a very important member. We have, at an earlier date, published the changes made by the board in the Regulations. The new edition, as it appears in print, is a great improvement over the large and ungainly volume of 1895. The main improvement in the present book is that it is brought up to date and all old matter is eradicated. It is concise and well indexed.

The act of Feb. 2, 1901, which so radically reorganized the Army, made it necessary to issue the new Regulations. Every detail of reorganization as provided for in that act is embodied in the Regulations. For instance, Article 40—the Artillery Corps—begins with the definition of the duties of the Chief of Artillery, gives regulations for reports, returns and muster rolls, and shows, without any other reference, the present organization of the Artillery. Article 41, on the care of fortifications, armament and equipment, which was so obsolete in the old Regulations, is brought up to date. The mounting of guns and mortars is considered, range and position finders have their place, and the care and management of magazines is explained. Modern Artillery practice as provided for in recent general orders is given. Article 50 treats of the Army War College and the various service schools. A new departure is noticeable in the new Regulations under this head by the separate place given to the Engineer School. This institution has never, hitherto, been placed on the same footing in the Regulations as the other Service schools. The Regulations as they are now issued are simply the Army as it now is. They incorporate all the changes made during the past few years by Congress in the management of the Army. Every officer should be provided with a copy at the earliest opportunity.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

The departure of Major General Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the Army, for Manila this week recalls the remarkable series of changes which have occurred in our Army since he became the ranking officer of his department. The increase of our Artillery regiments from five to seven, with the addition of two battalions to a regiment, has been followed by the transformation of the Artillery into a corps of 156 battalions, with a Chief at its head. The grades of sergeant major, senior and junior, have been established, besides which, the Artillery now has electrician sergeants, with electrical appliances, and ten bands have been provided for it. The Cavalry and Infantry have each been increased by five regiments, and their bands have been enlarged. The Engineers have also been increased by the addition of two battalions to their total.

The rank of the regimental adjutants and quartermasters has been increased to that of captain and a regimental commissary has been provided, bearing the same rank, and we now have battalion and squadron adjutants, quartermasters, commissaries, sergeants major, quartermaster sergeants, with two color sergeants for each regiment of Cavalry and Infantry, and a chaplain for each regiment of Cavalry and Infantry and twelve for the Artillery Corps. Altogether the number of Army officers has been increased from 2,164 to 3,820, and the enlisted force from 26,000 to 77,287, with a maximum of 100,000 authorized. Finally, the cadets at the Military Academy have been increased from 381 to 482.

Two hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred Volunteers have been organized, equipped and transported from their homes to their stations and returned when mustered out, this work being completed during the present month. A native regiment has been provided for Porto Rico, the Divisions of the Philippines and Cuba (now Department of Cuba) and the Department of Alaska and Porto Rico have been created, this last being now merged into the Department of the East.

Considering the close relations of General Corbin to all of this work, and the amount of care and responsibility it has imposed upon him, it is obvious that the Adjutant General well deserves the rest and recuperation which he will derive from his trip across the Continent and his voyage to and from the Philippines, where he will have an opportunity to observe the conditions under which the major part of our new Army must serve.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has received from Rear Admiral Remey an interesting report, chronicling the events which marked his stay in Australian waters, where he went at the invitation of the British authorities to take part in the celebration of the opening of the first Australian parliament. The Brooklyn left Cavite with Admiral Remey on April 10 and arrived at Sydney, N. S. W., on April 25. Here official visits were exchanged, and the people gave the ship a hospitable welcome and urged that the Brooklyn should either make a longer stay or return after the ceremonies at Melbourne. At Melbourne, also, the Admiral reports the same hospitable spirit that was manifest at Sydney. The Stars and Stripes, says the Admiral, were floated throughout Sydney to a striking extent, and the presence of an American vessel was undoubtedly a source of gratification to the inhabitants. On the 7th of May the Duke of Cornwall and York came aboard the Brooklyn, returning a call made upon him by Admiral Remey, and was received with the requisite honors. Before leaving the Australian capital, a reception was given aboard the Brooklyn to which 600 guests were invited, including the Governor-General, State Governors, members of the Commonwealth Parliament, mayors of principal cities, and naval, military and consular officers. On May 25 the Brooklyn arrived at Auckland, New Zealand. In his report Admiral Remey announces his intention of returning to Cavite, after docking at Sydney, around the south of Australia, coaling at Albany and Batavia. This route, though longer than that by which the Brooklyn went to Sydney, he considers much safer for navigation. In summing up his impression of the Australian trip, Admiral Remey says: "Judging by the many expressions of good will heard on all sides, I feel that I can assure the Department that this visit of the flagship Brooklyn has been fully appreciated and enjoyed by the people of Australia, and will tend materially to strengthen their friendliness and esteem for the United States."

Major H. P. McCain of the Adjutant General's Department, who has practically entire charge of the reports of the examining boards meeting to determine the fitness of the Volunteer officers, enlisted men and others appointed to be first and second lieutenants in the Regular Army, has prepared a report for the information of the Secretary of War, showing the number of men who have qualified so far for commissions. From the Volunteer officers and others to be selected, who served in the Spanish War, 640 were ordered or designated for examination. Of these, 119 have passed their examinations and have been commissioned, or will be soon; 35 have declined—men who were selected wholly on their record and who did not make application. There are still a large number of others who are included in the 640, who were designated in like manner, and of whom some may decline. Of the entire number ordered up for examination, only 28 have thus far been rejected by the examining boards for failing to pass a satisfactory examination. There have been ordered for examination 312 enlisted men; 108 have passed, 101 were rejected, and 10 ordered for re-examination because they did not have the opportunity to obtain the necessary books for study.

Col. Simon Snyder, U. S. A., inspector general on the staff of Major Gen. E. S. Otis, commander of the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, made a visit of inspection to the Columbia (Tenn.) Arsenal June 8. "General Snyder," says the Columbia "Journal" in referring to his visit, "is colonel of the 19th Regulars, now in the Philippines, and was made brigadier general in the Volunteer Army for distinguished services in Cuba. Being sent with his regiment to take the place of the 1st Tennessee, when ordered home to be mustered out, he was in command at Cebu when the First volunteered to disembark and drive the insurgents out of their mountain fortress in that island. General Snyder came with a part of his regiment and two battalions of the 1st Tennessee on the transport Indiana from Iloilo to Cebu, being preceded by the second battalion on the little steamer El Cano. General Snyder gratefully accepted the offer of the Tennesseans and organized instantly the expedition which resulted so gloriously for all concerned. He will always be a welcome visitor to the Volunteer State."

The full report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy has been made public, and is substantially as outlined in our issue of June 15. As to the state of the discipline and general management of the institution, the board reports that it is "excellent." On the subjects of giving Cadets their commission immediately upon graduation, the report says: "Most of these young men are doing the duties of Ensigns, and there is no reason why they should not have the rank and responsibility. Under the present conditions a Cadet on his two years' cruise can receive no pension for any physical disability incurred in the line of duty. The law provides for pensions for commissioned and warrant officers, but not for Naval Cadets." It is recommended that the restriction on the lending of library books to be removed and that there be at least two assistants to the librarian.

Secretary Long has referred to the Civil Service Commission the suggestion of the Academic Board of the Naval Academy that examinations for admission to the Academy be under its direction in the several Congressional districts. The expense of going to Annapolis for examination is so great that a candidate from Hawaii declined the appointment for this reason. Through the present system, preparatory schools for the Academy are fostered, where young boys remain for a year entirely removed from home influences, and sometimes develop character which unfits them for the life of a naval cadet. The Academic Board has recommended, also, that the age limit for entrance into the Academy be from 15 to 18 years. It is now from 17 to 20 years. The board wants the number of cadets doubled, so that there will be enough officers for the Service.

Speaking of the recent court-martial of Sergeant Meston for commissary frauds in the Philippines, which resulted in his conviction, the Manila "Times" says: "Lieut. John W. Haussermann, U. S. V., judge advocate, is to be praised for the very able prosecution he conducted; indeed, he has never yet allowed a guilty man to escape justice. In spite of Mr. Waite's shrewd defense, the excellent standing of the accused, the many plausible explanations presented to account for the improprieties charged, Lieutenant Haussserman coolly weeded out everything and laid the facts bare to the court."

A warrant was issued from the Treasury Department on June 18 for prize money in the sum of $717, in favor of Mrs. A. E. Brumby, administratrix of the estate of the late Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby, U. S. N., who was Admiral Dewey's flag lieutenant in the battle of Manila Bay. Another warrant issued was in favor of Mrs. Harriett V. Gridley, administratrix of the estate of the late Capt. Charles V. Gridley, U. S. N., who commanded the flagship Olympia in the same battle. The amount of this warrant was $4,867.

Under date of June 17, the Secretary of War issued the following concerning the use of liquors in the Army: "No malt, vinous or spirituous liquors will be purchased by the subsistence department for any purpose. Supplies thereof needed in medical or hospital practice for use in the diet of soldiers too sick to use the Army ration will be provided by the medical department."

While in the Philippines General Corbin will attend to the enlistment of a large part of the 12,000 Filipino scouts authorized by the act of Feb. 2, 1901. The natives will be officered by Army officers, and the present companies of native scouts will be used as a nucleus for the Filipino Army. Lieutenants of the Regular Army are to be captains of the scouts, and non-commissioned officers will serve as first and second lieutenants.

REPORTS ON THE BOER WAR.

The War Department has made public two interesting reports on the war in South Africa, one by Capt. S. L'H. Slocum, of the 8th Cav., military attache with the British Army, and the other by Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th Inf., our military attache with the Boers.

Captain Slocum, with the military attaches from France, Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy and Japan, arrived at Cape Town Nov. 28 and 30, 1899, and on Dec. 10 joined General Buller at Frere Station, six miles from the battlefield of Colenso. A description is given of the battle of Colenso to illustrate the tendency of the English to make frontal attacks only. Their wagon transport is described as entirely inadequate, so that but for the railroads the British forces would be almost immobile. Knowing this, the Boers picked out their positions on the railroad, fortified, and waited for the attack. At Colenso General Hart's brigade advanced into the open plain in a column of companies closed in mass, six paces interval between companies, and 32 companies, and it was only after a shell from the 6-inch Creusot from Grobiers kloof had dropped among them that they deployed. Forty men were drowned in an attempt to ford Bridle Drift. Under the murderous rifle and artillery fire to which the brigade was subjected one company of the Dublin Fusiliers lost all of its officers and 64 out of 100 men before it retired. The fire from the Hotchkiss and Maxim guns was particularly severe. The guns of the artillery brigade covering the crossing of the river were unlimbered under a heavy fire, dropping men and horses, and the guns were abandoned after nearly all of the men and horses had been killed and the ammunition exhausted. The whole English Army finally recoiled from the Boer entrenchments and the battle was over by noon. The total English forces engaged were 16,000—1,000 mounted infantry, 36 field artillery guns, 6 naval guns and 250 men, naval brigade. The total losses in this action were: Officers, 5 killed, 36 wounded and 21 missing; men, 160 killed, 634 wounded, 311 missing. A striking feature of the battle was the total invisability of the enemy, not a Boer being seen.

Captain Slocum says: "The Boer forces are all mounted on small, hardy ponies, which are trained to stand where they are left; they are superb rifle shots, have, undoubtedly, expert foreign artillerymen behind their guns, and, finally, they are operating along interior lines."

A second report, dated at the U. S. Legation, Bloemfontein, March 2, 1900, describes in detail Lord Roberts' movement toward Kimberly. Lord Roberts successfully advanced on Kimberly and beyond, when he was reduced to three days rations in a country affording no food whatever, with a warlike enemy in unknown force on his only line of communication. In this report the following comments are made: "The Boer trenches were from five to five and one-quarter feet deep and about two and one-half wide at the top, broadening out as they reached the bottom to about four feet. Small chambers were hollowed in the sides at the bottom, in which they seem to have lived while occupying the trenches, as they were filled with pots, kettles, etc. The trenches were for a short distance continuous, usually about 20 yards, then would come, at short intervals, separate holes to contain two or three men; they were not covered in any way. Their trail resembled a writhing snake, which lessened the danger from enfilade fire. It would be easy enough to get men into such a trench, but a thundering big job if you wanted to get them out again, to make a counter attack. They destroyed the power of offensive or aggressive action, and the lack of continuity, caused by the separated and distinct holes, made communication extremely uncertain and hazardous. Their only merit was, to me, in their irregularity; in all other respects they simply demonstrated how a trench should not be made, for from the moment they completed and got comfortably into them, the Boers' chance, or even thought of counter attack or initiative was gone.

"The Boers are splendid on the defensive, but do not seem to consider offensive movements as part of their proper tactics. For example, the long line of communication of the British Army, which finally reached from Bloemfontein to the railroad at Kimberly, a little over 100 miles, was only twice disturbed, once at Waterval Drift and once when a small convoy of 20 wagons was captured between Jacobsdal and Klip Drift. Had they been bolder and more aggressive, with their mobility, they could have caused the British endless anxiety and annoyance on their advance to Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts correctly appreciated this weakness on the part of the enemy and successfully advanced, simply turning every position he found defended, and proceeded on his march, letting his rear practically take care of itself, knowing it would not be molested. The leaving of the convoy, which was the main supply park of the Army at Waterval Drift, with an escort of only 200 mounted infantry, betrays the weakness of organization, and even ordinary precautions, which might under other conditions prove fatal to the British.

"If ever a people or nation exemplified the phrase, 'Brave to a fault,' it is the British. If they were less brave, there would have been many less faults and more victories in this war. Lord Roberts is a shining and glaring exception to this rule. All in all, I consider him to be a remarkable man and general. The English artillery had such a tremendous preponderance over the Boers, who, in fact, rarely ever used theirs, that it is impossible to make a fair comparison on their respective efficiency. The Boer smaller Creusot and Krupp guns are, I believe, rapid firing ones; the English guns are not. The field and horse artillery use shrapnel only, with an extreme effective of over 3,000 yards, but they have no common shell, the wisdom of which I must leave to some one better qualified than I to comment upon.

"The lyddite shell has proven one of the distinct disappointments of the war. It has no effect whatever against intrenchments. On exploding, which it almost always does, as far as I could judge, it only makes a small hole about a foot deep and two feet in circumference and breaks into few fragments. Against the armor of a battleship, for which they are designed, mainly, I have no doubt that they would be very effective, and the poisonous gases confined in a narrow and closed space would be destructive, but in the open air they are too quickly dissipated to do any injury. The Vickers-Nordenfelt automatic gun, used by the Boers, has a strangely demoralizing effect upon an enemy. It is an effective little weapon, and the British soldier dreads it more than any other gun the Boers have. Its pom, pom, pom, in rapid succession and unknown number, is a great strain on the nerves. It is very accurate.

"The use of smokeless powder by both belligerents has necessitated, I believe, a greater change in modern battle tactics than even the increased range of the small arm; one can locate the artillery by the flash, but infantry beyond 500 yards can only be heard and felt, not seen. This fact increases the difficulty of the attack far more than the defense, the latter being stationary and carefully hidden, while the former is of necessity continually in motion. The fact that the artillery of its own army can seldom support it so efficiently as formerly further increases the difficulties of the attacking infantry. The artillery, in fact, labors under precisely the same disadvantages as the infantry, but to perhaps a greater extent on account of the greater distance at which it is engaged, while it is, in addition, often impossible to tell how close the attack is to the defender's line. To locate the enemy, balloons and powerful telescopes must be used, while to insure the harmonious working of the different arms, extensive use of signalling must be made from all parts of the field, even, if possible, from the firing line itself. The balloon with the British Army has been of inestimable value to it. It usually ascended about 2,500 yards from the enemy's line, and secured valuable information, especially for the artillery. What it is made of, I do not know, and cannot find out, but its practical workings have been a great success. The Boers fired on it constantly, but never injured it sufficiently to compel its descent. It was attached to a wagon drawn by oxen."

Captain Slocum in his third report remarks upon the lack of reconnoissance or patrolling by the British Army. This report is largely made up of general orders issued by the British Army.

The fourth report of Captain Slocum, under date of June 7, 1900, describes the operations of the British Army from Bloemfontein to Pretoria. As customary, he gives a day by day account of the movements of the British Army. The march northward from Bloemfontein was admirably planned and conducted. The area over which the British forces were compelled to operate was enormous, and almost devoid of supplies of any kind. The infantry, he says, always did well, but the reluctance of the soldier to intrench himself and the indifference of the officers to enforce this most necessary and vital precaution was strikingly shown upon all occasions. They would pile a little parapet of stones, visible for a long distance, and consequently a target for the enemy's guns, and a source of death in itself when struck by a shell, but they would rarely ever dig a trench.

"I never could understand this serious fault. The infantry never makes rushes in their attacks, but march erect and calmly forward. I have seen mounted men under a hot rifle fire at short range, halted, waiting for orders to advance, sitting erect on their horses, a perfect target, while lying over on their horses' necks, they would have had some protection, as I had. They have not the individuality and resources of our men, but for indomitable courage, uncomplaining fortitude, and implicit obedience, they are beyond criticism. The artillery has shown itself during the war, in my opinion, to be the best branch of the combatant service. The field and horse artillery guns were not of the most modern type, and were very often outranged by the enemy's; nevertheless, the gunners, both officers and men, have demonstrated that they are as good as the most critical commander could desire. The naval guns, worked by sailors, have been one of the most important factors of the war."

Captain Slocum says that in his opinion our cavalry, as drilled and instructed, are the best in the world to successfully meet the new conditions of war. That dismounted fire action for cavalry is a necessary component of its success he does not think there is a doubt, and expresses the opinion that our cavalry is the only one in the world thoroughly drilled and instructed in it.

"In my opinion the bullet is too merciful which permits of a large percentage of those wounded by it to return to the front within a few weeks, as the Mauser .26 and Lee-Metford .303 did in this war. A careful study of the war in South Africa by European powers, showing, as it does, the great possibilities of the defensive use of smokeless powder, magazines, rifles and increased artillery range will do more to preserve the peace of Europe than a hundred Hague Conventions. The clip system of the Mauser rifle is, I think, an excellent one. Not only are the cartridges loaded into the magazines much more quickly than without it, but the clip holds the cartridges in the belt and prevents their being lost. The belt worn by the Boers generally had twelve pockets, with a flap coming down over it and fastened to a stud. The bottom of the pocket or pouch was perforated with five holes. The clip, with the five cartridges in it, was put horizontally into the pouch, the ends of the cartridges protruding through the holes at bottom and the flap flattened down; the cartridges were then secure and could also be quickly withdrawn from pouch. To allow any part of the equipment or uniform of man or horse to catch the eye of a man behind a rifle which carries over 2,500 yards, and who cannot himself be seen, is to court misfortune. If it were a possibility, and I believe it is, I would advocate a uniform colored one side khaki and the other green, made to be reversible. I do not believe the soldier going under fire will mind the seams showing. If the manufacturers say this is impossible, I would suggest the abolition of some of the full dress uniform and the money saved thereby devoted to providing the soldier with two suits—khaki and green. Modern war is business of the most serious and scientific kind, and every part of the equipment which delights the eye must disappear from it."

The remainder of this report is entirely given to remarks on the various details of equipment, etc., necessary in modern war. We will simply give a sentence here and there as showing Captain Slocum's views. "Each staff officer, no matter of what kind, wore a distinctive badge on his collar, a stripe of red cloth. Consequently, when orders were given by them it was known at once that they were duly authorized from some authoritative source. The difficulties of mounted men in reconnoitering are largely increased under modern conditions. I have often seen what proved to be afterwards a mere handful of men compel a division to halt, deploy, and advance as though against a large force. Field glasses of the very best description should be in the hands of every officer and sergeant of the combatant portion of the Army. The sword should be abolished. As an infantry officer should now carry a rifle, to prevent his being distinguished at a distance from the men and made a special target of, in addition to his pistol and field glasses, a sword is certainly superfluous.

"In the open country over which the British generally fought in the Orange Free State and Transvaal, they used successive deployed lines, and all were more or less under fire at times. The real line acted as the supporting one, and was pushed in as close as possible, without suffering severe loss, being directed to the point where reinforcements were most needed. The Mauser automatic pistol, which can be used either from the hand or shoulder, carried by some of the officers, is a most any form of revolver that I have seen. In my opinion, formed from observations in South Africa, as many men as possible should be transported in war, either on horseback or by automobiles. Slow moving infantry against a mobile force with an equally good gun is practically at its mercy.

"A portable military railway, such as the Germans have, seems to be almost indispensable in war. Telescoping sights on some of the rifles in each company would be a great advantage. The effect of artillery fire against intrenchments is really more of a moral than physical nature. High angle fire, such as the Hotchkiss, seems to be the only way to reach men so protected. In the siege of Mafeking, General Baden-Powell told me that he adopted the following scheme to prevent the flash of his guns being seen by the enemy: He fixed blankets in front of his guns and fired through them. As he stated, 'It played blazes with the blankets, but they never could find the guns.' The real value of armored trains is problematical; the British used them with varying success, there being less variety in the failures than in the successes. It is so easy to derail a train, and almost as easy to smash it with artillery, that, against a clever enemy, an armored train appears to me to be a useless expense and waste of material."

The report of Capt. Carl Reichmann is exceedingly long and goes into the greatest detail. Captain Reichmann highly praises the Boer character, his fighting qualities and his bravery, but severely criticises his absence of soldierly qualities. In his opinion the foreigners were the aggressive feature of the Boer Army, and he explains the victories of the British in the following sentence: "Politics play a great role in the selection of officers, and the families prominent in a political way furnished a number of officers corresponding to their political importance. To the military mind the degree to which inferior officers carried their self-will is inconceivable."

Referring to the Boers themselves, he continues: "Although still fine shots, the Boers are no longer the excellent marksmen they used to be. Among troops where no discipline was enforced, it is natural that the expenditure and waste of ammunition were great; the burghers traveling on a train would shoot out of the windows at the ant heaps in the prairie.

"Our official guide, a grandson of President Kruger, tried to stop the shooting, but came back disheartened. There was no importation of munitions of war after hostilities had broken out, and the government eventually went to work to establish ammunition factories. Volunteers, generally, have played a considerable part in this war; they were mostly foreigners, adventurers, amateurs, active, retired and ex-officers of foreign armies. The Boers are hunters rather than soldiers, they are not much given to holding a position to the last. The foreigners, on the contrary, once posted would hold their ground. Whenever offensive operations were undertaken the foreigners had to bear the brunt of the fighting.

"A careful investigation of the strength of these foreign corps shows that their number did not exceed 600 or 800. The Hollander Corps numbered 320 men, the Italian Corps numbered about 75 men, representing eleven different nationalities, under command of Captain Riccardi, who had been with Aguinaldo in the Philippines. The Scandinavian Corps numbered 40 men. The Irish Brigade was commanded by Colonel Blake, formerly an officer of the 6th U. S. Cavalry, and numbered about 150 men. The German Corps numbered 200 men, and there was also a French Corps of 25 men, a Russian Corps of 25 men, and an American scout company of about 50 men. Another was that of the Irish-Americans, who had reached Pretoria under the guise of ambulance personnel, they being members of the ambulance corps organized at Chicago."

He tells of the life of the Boer in camp, saying: "During my stay of seven months with them I never saw a drunken Boer, and the greatest piece of profanity I ever heard was the Dutch equivalent for 'Almighty.' In camp or at a halt, on the march, he read his Bible or hymn book, and at night, after dark, groups of men would sing psalms and hymns. The men who led the Boers in prayer also led them in battle. Their religious sentiment predominated in everything, and their individual trend of sentiment was such that they were as much appalled by the slaughter of the enemy as they were grieved by their own defeats."

Referring to charges that the Boers violated the rules of war, Captain Reichmann says: "Such alleged unlawful occurrences were not confined to the side of the Boers; they occurred on the British side also. The Boer bestowed the same care on the British wounded as on his own, and treated British prisoners with kindness and consideration. His most serious defect was the lack of military discipline. When a proposed movement did not suit him or his officer, he simply did not move, and many a well-planned affair was ruined in that way. Under fire the Boers were remarkably cool and deliberate. Once started on the attack the British infantry had no cover against the Boer artillery, but as a rule the Boer's lack of offensive capacity prevented him from reaping the fruits of tactical victory. He was contented when he had repulsed the enemy.

"The Boers were always fairly well informed of the enemy's whereabouts and doings. In the transmission of intelligence the bicycle played a prominent part. The cyclists did not confine themselves to the roads, on which they had the right of way; they made short cuts by following cat paths and even rode across the prairie. They could be found at every general's headquarters. The heliograph also found executive employment."

In concluding the report Captain Reichmann says: "In point of tactics, while some features were brought out in strong relief, the war established no new principles. While the fine defensive positions taken up by the Boers, and their superior marksmanship, compensated to some extent for their numerical inferiority, the superior quality of their field pieces could in no way make up for their paucity. The prolific source of Boer defeats was their lack of a sufficient number of guns."

Captain Reichmann criticizes the British organization by saying: "The British cavalry was neither sufficient in number nor trained in full appreciation of its modern role, and mounted infantry had to be resorted to as a stop gap. Nor will the British mounted troops be a match for the Boers until they can ride, not like mounted infantry, but like cavalry, and until they can fight, not like cavalry, but like infantry.

"The only cavalry lesson we draw for ourselves from this war is that we cannot have enough of our kind of cavalry. One feature of this war is the superior effective range of the Krupp and Creusot guns of the Boers over the Armstrong gun of the British. The lyddite shell can hardly be said to be a success in field operations."

Captain Reichmann says officers told him that the British artillery killed many of their own troops by keeping up too long the fire to cover the infantry attack, the shells falling among the advancing soldiers.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A Swedish naval captain, C. A. Ahrnborn, of Gefle, has invented a submarine battery for the purpose of closing narrow straits and inlets to hostile vessels. His idea is to mount a tube on a foundation lying some inches below the surface, whence peumatic torpedoes are discharged. This tube is movable horizotally within an angle of 90 degrees, whereby it will command a very wide area. The foundation is serving as a magazine for the projectiles, and the battery is worked from any point on shore like other submarine mine arrangements, with which also the battery may be combined. As projectiles the inventor in his calculations takes the Whitehead, but suggests that a better explosive than guncotton might be introduced, and that by improved mehcanism the torpedoes may be steered better than at present.

In a barge race between crews from the U. S. S. Iowa and Kearsarge, at San Francisco, June 18, over a course of four miles, the Wisconsin men won by 100 yards. It is estimated that about $3,000 changed hands.

Following the necessities of the Navy, an investigation is on foot for the determination of the best point for the inauguration of a Porto Rican naval station. A board of Naval officers will soon be appointed to proceed to that island and report upon the advisability of establishing a naval station there. Admiral Luce, during his recently concluded tour among the West Indies, made some investigation looking to this object, but the present inquiry will embrace a much wider scope than was attempted by Admiral Luce, and will include in its field not only a rendezvous for ships, but the establishment of a first class naval station at one of the eastern outposts of the Antilles. The commission will be assigned the use of the Mayflower for the objects of their inquiry. It is not contemplated that anything more than a beginning will be made at the present time, but the ultimate idea of the Department is to perfect the establishment of a naval station in that part of the world which shall enable the Navy Department to cut loose from the Atlantic coast dock yards in case of necessity, employing the facilities intended to be established at Porto Rico for this purpose. Surveys for naval stations in Cuba, conducted by the Eagle, the Yankton and the Vixen on most of the chief harbors are now completed. The most important points are probably Cape San Antonio and Cape Mays. At Cape Mays it has been found that there is a reef running far out into the water, and that there is no suitable harbor within about forty miles of the cape. The Bay of Nipe appears to afford the most available harbor in that locality. Cape San Antonio has no harbor of any kind in its immediate vicinity suitable for a naval or coaling station. Most of the large harbors along the northern and southern coasts have been surveyed and charted, those of Cienfuegos and Guantanamo apparently being among the best on the southern coast.

The repairs to be made on the Oregon it is estimated will require the expenditure of not less than $250,000, and the time consumed will probably be at least six months. Considerable modifications will be made in the vessel before going into commission for distant service.

So much dissatisfaction has been expressed over the prolonged delay in the construction of the new stone dry dock at the Boston Navy Yard, that Secretary Long has appointed a board of naval officers to inquire into the causes of this delay. The contract for this important piece of work was let some time ago, and the reasons for the delay do not seem to be apparent to the Department. Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and under whose immediate supervision this work comes, has gone to Boston to inspect the premises, and before his return will include in his inspection the naval station at Portsmouth, N. H.

A new departure in ship ventilation is in contemplation for the vessels of the Denver class, now under construction, and the Navy Department has signified that a thorough test of the principle will be made in actual practice. The new idea will give more space for ships stores and other things than the former methods of ventilation, for the elaborate system of air ducts and under deck piping will be eliminated. Electricity enters as an important factor of the new system, and the ship will be divided in ventilation departments, each independent of all the others. The advocates of the new system claim a greater healthfulness for a ship ventilated in this way over the old methods.

The contractors for several of the uncompleted torpedo boats and destroyers have applied for extension of time in the delivery of these valuable little fighting crafts, and in every case the request has been acceded to. Up to the present time the builders of the Dale, Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, and Chauncey have made this application.

The cruise of the Concord in Alaska will continue only during the present summer season, the ship being under orders to be in San Francisco not later than the first week in October next. The Concord will be placed out of commission on her arrival at Mare Island, and extensive repairs will be made before a re-commission.

The presence of the New Orleans at Chemulpo, Korea, receives favorable comment from our representatives in the East, and is likely to have a beneficial effect upon the political situation in that distracted country. Our Minister at Seoul, the capital, Hon. Horace N. Allen, reports that no little interest in the New Orleans is being shown throughout the Korean capital and in Court circles, because it brings to the notice of the natives the fact that the United States Government demonstrates its ability to maintain its prestige by force if necessary. The harbor of Chemulpo is a favorite resort during the summer months for foreign men-of-war on account of the cooling breezes which come down from the not-distant mountain ranges in sight from the naval anchorages in Chemulpo harbor. The Japanese concession at Chemulpo is rapidly assuming large proportions, and it seems that the Niponese are determined upon the development of "The Land of Cho-sen," on a distinctly Japanese basis.

It is stated that there was lately a criminal attempt to damage the machinery of the French battleship Iena at Brest, when she was under trial. Ever since the trials began there appear to have been incidents of insubordination on board, and slight accidents to machinery, and differences of opinion between executive and engineer officers, with a recurring necessity to dock the ship, have indicated that all was not well on board. On the last occasion it was found that the machinery was being heated and damaged through ashes having been introduced into the working parts. The "Echo de Paris" states that there was stupefaction on board, and that Admiral de Courthille transmitted a report on the subject to the Ministry of Marine. The damage is attributed to anarchists. These episodes appear to have taken place about a month ago, and we have not heard any later particulars concerning them.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Merriam, Capt. B. H. McCalla ordered to command. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Newport, R. I. Will go to Newport News, Va., where mail should be sent.

BAILEY, Lieut. George W. Williams. At Newport, R. I.

ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. At Newport News, Va. Address there. (Not yet in commission.)

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. En route to Newburyport, Mass. Address there.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At New Orleans. Hold mail.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Montevideo. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton. Montevideo. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief.

IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

ABARENDA, Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Sausalito, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At San Francisco, Cal. Address Pago Pago, Samoa, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. To sail for Samoa to carry out relief of men and supplies for Abarenda.

WISCONSIN, Capt. George C. Reiter. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.
Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander.
Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, Junior Squadron Comdr.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet), Capt. F. W. Dickins. At Sydney. Address as above. En route to Manila.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Address to station as above. At Manila, P. I.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander.) Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Nagasaki, Japan. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Manila. To return to the United States. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Iloilo, P. I.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Hong Kong.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Hong Kong, China. To return to the United States. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CASTINE, Comdr. Thos. C. McLean. At Cavite, P. I. Hold mail, to return to the United States.

CELTIC, Comdr. Charles T. Forse. En route from Cavite to Sydney.

CONCORD, Comdr. Harry Knox. Left Yokohama June 10 for Unalaska. Address Unalaska, Alaska.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Manila. Will come to the United States in autumn.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Samar.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. En route to Samar and return.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. At Cavite.

GLACIER, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore. At Sydney.

HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Shanghai.

IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Hong Kong.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cebu, P. I.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell. At Iloilo.

MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite.

MARIETTA, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleecker. At Colombo. Returning to United States. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MONADNOCK, Capt. Oscar W. Farenholt. At Shanghai, China.

MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. At Tong-ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Canton, China. Address to station as above.

NANSHAN, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Iloilo.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. At Sual. To return to the United States. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Chefoo, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

PETREL, Comdr. E. H. Gheen. At Yokohama. Ordered to Mare Island. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Bartlett. At Northern Luzon.

PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Grandora River.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Zamboanga, P. I.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Hong Kong.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Lubung Island, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. William Swift. At Cavite, P. I.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. H. A. Field. At Cavite.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Off coast of Northern Samar.

BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. In Bataan Province.

GUARDOQUI, Ensign W. T. Tarrant. At Cavite, P. I.

LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. At Iloilo.

MARIVELES, Ensign Wm. D. Leahy. At Cavite.

MINDORO, Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Jr. En route from Samar to Cavite.

PANAY, Lieut. E. L. Bissett. On coast of Mindanao.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Cebu.

PARAGUA, Lieut. Y. Stirling. At Northern Samar.

QUIROS, Lieut. Wm. B. Fletcher. On Vigan Station.

SAMAR, Lieut. G. C. Day. Off coast of Mindanao.

URDANETA, Ensign C. T. Owens. At Subig.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. H. M. P. Huse. Off coast of Samar.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. At Seattle. Will cruise in Alaskan waters. Address care Post Office, Seattle, Wash.

FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. C. B. T. Moore. En route from Aden to Port Said. Will go to Boston. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

DIXIE, Comdr. S. M. Ackley. Left Rio de Janeiro June 13; arrive Santa Lucia June 24, leave June 25; arrive Hampton Roads July 2.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Washington, D. C. Address there, care of Navy Yard.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher. En route from Key West to Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

HOLLAND, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Newport. Address Newport, R. I.

IROQUOIS, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At La Guaira. Cruising in Venezuelan waters. Address San Juan, P. R.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Harbor Springs, Wis. Address there.

NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. Left Port Said June 18 for Gibraltar. En route to New York, N. Y. Address there.

OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At San Francisco. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At San Diego,. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Yokohama, en route to United States. Address Honolulu, H. I.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. C. Cole. At Washington. Address Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

TALBOT, Ensign W. T. Cluverius. At Academy Annapolis, Md.

UNCAS, Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

VIXEN, Comdr. C. K. Curtis. At Sagua de Sanamo, Cuba. Address there.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Gibara, Cuba, surveying in Nipe and Levisa Bays. Address Gibara, via Havana, Cuba.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At Mare Island, Cal. Will sail for training cruise in Pacific Ocean about June 3. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Cruising in accordance with the following itinerary: Left Hampton Roads, June 11, and will arrive Horta, Fayal, July 5; leave July 9, and arrive St. Michaels, Azores, July 11; leave, July 16, and arrive Plymouth Eng., July 29; leave Aug. 8, and arrive Brest, France, Aug. 10; leave Aug. 15, and arrive Gibraltar, Aug. 22; leave Aug. 27, and arrive Algiers Sept. 3; leave Sept. 7, and arrive Tangier, Sept. 14; leave Sept. 15, and arrive Madeira, Sept. 22; leave Sept. 25, and arrive Trinidad, W. I., Oct. 25; leave Nov. 2, and arrive Santa Cruz, Nov. 10; leave Nov. 15, and arrive St. Thomas, Nov. 16; leave Nov. 23, and arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 13. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England; postage foreign.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. At Navy Yard, New York, repairing until about July 5. Address Navy Yard, New York.

CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Howard. Cruising with cadets: Left Annapolis June 10; leave Capes June 20 and arive New London July 1; leave July 5 for cruise in Buzzard's Bay and arrive New Bedford July 12; leave July 16 and arrive Orient Point July 19, where transfer of cadets with Indiana will take place; leave July 20 for cruise in Gardiner's Bay and Block Island Sound and arrive Newport July 30; leave Aug. 3 and arrive Portland Aug. 10; leave Aug. 14 and arrive at Capes Aug. 22; arrive Annapolis Aug. 28. Address as per itinerary or to New London, Conn., for the present.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. At New London, Conn. Address all mail to Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. Left Leith, Scotland, June 18. The itinerary of the Hartford is as as follows: Arrive Christiania, Norway, June 24; leave July 6 and arrive Copenhagen July 8; leave July 22 and arrive Stockholm, Sweden, July 25; leave August 4 and arrive Kiel, Germany, August 7; leave August 14 and arrive Gravesend, England, August 20; leave August 30 and arrive Lisbon, Portugal, September 8; leave September 13 and arrive Funchal, Madeira, September 16; leave September 23 and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., October 16; leave October 18 and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 26, 1901. Address during summer will be, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. All letters and sealed matter will cost five cents per half ounce.

INDIANA, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. Address as per itinerary or New London, Conn., for the present. Cruising with cadets. Itinerary of the Indiana is as follows: Left Newport News June 20, and will arrive New London June 27; leave July 1 for cruise in Gardiner's Bay and Block Island Sound and arrive Newport July 11; leave July 15 and arrive Orient Point July 19 where transfer of cadets with Chesapeake will take place; leave July 23 and arrive New London 23d; leave July 27 and arrive Portland Aug. 3; leave Aug. 7 and arrive Halifax Aug. 10; leave Aug. 15 and arrive Newport News Aug. 20; leave Aug. 26 and arrive Annapolis Aug. 28.

LANCASTER, Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. At Gardiners Bay, Long Island, N. Y. Address there.

MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will cruise in accordance with itinerary: Left San Diego May 20, arrive Sandwich Islands June 15, leave July 5 and arrive Puget Sound July 30; leave Sept. 1 and arrive Astoria Sept. 5; Leave Sept. 15 and arrive San Francisco, Sept. 21.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Hampton Roads, Va. Address there.

NEWPORT, Capt. J. J. Hunker. At Newport, R. I. Address Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Port Royal, S. C., where she will remain attached to new Training Station. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. Left Boston, Mass., May 31, for Leith. The itinerary is as follows: Leave Boston June 1; arrive Edinburgh June 25; arrive Leith, Scotland, June 25; arrive Copenhagen July 9; arrive St. Petersburg July 18; arrive Antwerp Aug. 6; arrive Gravesend Aug. 14; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 30; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 6; arrive Boston Oct. 21. The address of the Enterprise from June 1 to Aug. 20 will be care of B. F. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After Aug. 20 address Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Will cruise according to following itinerary: Leave New London June 19; arrive Fayal, Azores, July 13, leave July 6; arrive Lisbon July 16, leave July 23; arrive Gibraltar July 27, leave Aug. 5; arrive Tangier Aug. 5, leave Aug. 9; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 14, leave Aug. 24; arrive Glen Cove, N. Y., Oct. 1. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Aug. 24; then care of Board of Education, 59th street and Park avenue, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. Will sail on a summer cruise to Europe. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. Richard P. Leary. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. A. S Snow. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge; Ensign R. I. Curtin, Assistant in Charge.
CUSHING, DU PONT, ERICSSON, FOOTE, PORTER, RODGERS, SHUBRICK, STOCKTON, WINSLOW.—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

ALEXANDER. Left Valparaiso June 19 for Pichilinque Bay. Address La Paz, via Guaymas, Mex.
CAESAR. Left Lambert's Point, Va., June 13, for Manila. Address B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
HANNIBAL. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
JUSTIN. At Guam. Address Guam, Ladrone Islands.
LEONIDAS. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
NERO. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.
POMPEY. At Vigan. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
SATURN. At Manila, P. I. Address Manila, P. I., care Senior Squadron Commander.

G. O. 47, NAVY D., WASHINGTON, MAY 13, 1901.

The case is that of Paymr. Perry G. Kennard, U. S. N. The Assistant Comptroller quotes the act of July 29, 1876, limiting Navy officers to shore duty pay while on other than sick leave or while awaiting orders; Sec. 13 of Personnel act, equalizing the pay of Navy officers on shore duty with that of Army officers; the act of March 2, 1901, increasing the pay proper of the Army while serving beyond the limits of the United States ten per cent., and the act of March 3, 1901, declaring that shore duty in Alaska, the Philippines, Guam or elsewhere beyond the continental limits of the United States shall be considered "shore duty beyond seas." Comp. Dec. VI., 557, 647-649; VII., 111, are also quoted in support of the decision, which is as follows:

"The plain inference is that where an officer is available for service in the vicinity of the station where he was serving at the time of granting him a leave of absence without being formally detached therefrom, he would be entitled to the 10 per centum increase allowed him for service at the place of his station, if the same were in a place where the said increase is authorized by law.

"The practical effect of this legislation is to make the service of an Army officer at any of the places mentioned to commence from the date of departure from the limits of the States and contiguous Territories of the United States and to terminate upon his return thereto. The officer detailed for duty in an island possession is, therefore, as much available for duty of the character entitling him to the 10 per centum increase while going to his station from the United States, and returning thereto, as when in the immediate vicinity thereof.

"I am, therefore, of opinion and hold that Navy officers granted ordinary leave while detailed for shore duty beyond seas, are entitled, in computing their leave pay, to take into account the 10 per centum increase for service in the island possessions while they remain in the immediate vicinity of their stations and are available for duty thereat, and for the usual time required in going to the United States, and returning therefrom to their stations if they make the journey. For time when not so available for duty or not so traveling, they are not entitled to take into account said increase in computing their leave pay.

G. O. 51, JUNE 11, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Hereafter Chiefs of Bureaus shall wear the uniform of rear admiral upon all ocassions on which uniform is worn. The Chiefs of Staff Bureaus shall wear the cap, shoulder and sleeve ornaments of their respective corps but of the grade of rear admiral.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

G. O. 50, JUNE 8, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

From and including Oct. 1, 1901, and until further orders, Article 600 of the Navy Regulations shall be considered to be modified as follows:

"On board vessels of the first and second rate, the senior watch and division officer shall be ordnance officer of the ship, and, except in case of emergency, the nature of which shall be entered in the ship's log, and a special report thereof made to the Bureau of Navigation, he shall be excused from standing or taking a watch except night watches at sea."

Conformably with the foregoing the senior watch officer, when acting as ordnance officer, will perform the duties prescribed by Articles 601 to 609, both inclusive, of the Navy Regulations, and all other duties of the ordnance officer, as prescribed elsewhere in the Regulations or special instructions of the Department. On Oct. 1, 1901, he shall relieve the navigator, acting as ordnance officer.

A reference to this order should be made in the Regulation book opposite Article 600 but as this order is tentative, the Regulation book will not, at present, be otherwise altered to conform with it.

Commanding officers of vessels of the first and second rate will report not later than March 1, 1902, as to their opinion of the desirability of continuing this order in force, of modifying its provisions, or of extending it to other ships of the Navy.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 14.—Lieut. E. H. Dunn, to Bath Iron Works, June 24.

Lieut. C. M. Tozer, to Vermont, June 27.

JUNE 15—Lieut. J. S. McKean, to Torpedo Station, June 24, for course of instruction.

Lieut. C. F. Snow, detached New York yard; to home; three months' sick leave.

Naval Cadet J. C. Fremont, to Wisconsin, June 24.

Naval Cadet W. B. Ferguson, detached Oregon; to New York yard, July 1, for temporary duty of instruction in department of construction and repair.

Naval Cadet W. McEntee, detached Oregon; to New York yard, July 1, for temporary duty of instruction in department of construction and repair.

Naval Cadet J. C. Fremont, to Wisconsin, June 24.

Asst. Naval Constr. J. D. Beuret, detached Union Iron Works, July 15; to duty in construction and repair department, Cavite Station, via transport sailing from San Francisco about July 15.

War. Mach. A. D. Catherwood, detached Iowa; to home; one month's sick leave.

JUNE 16—Sunday.

JUNE 17—Lieut. Comdr. A. F. Dixon, detached Oregon, upon reporting of relief; to Washington yard, July 1, for examination for promotion; then home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. Gage, to Oregon immediately; to take charge Engineering Department; relief of Lieut. Comdr. Dixon.

Lieut. J. H. Gibbons, detached Oregon; to home and wait orders.

Naval Cadet E. A. Brooks, to Pacific Station, June 29.

A. Gun. J. J. Murray, detached Vermont; to Constellation, June 20.

A. Carp. H. L. Demarest, detached Franklin; to Iowa, June 27; relief of Carpenter LePine.

Carp. F. L. LePine, detached Iowa, June 27; to duty as assistant to superintending naval constructor, works Moran Bros. Co., Seattle, Wash.

W. Mach. A. G. Bates, detached Oregon; to Iowa, immediately.

Lieut. M. E. Trench, commissioned lieutenant, from March 3, 1901.

Lieut. G. S. Lincoln, commissioned lieutenant, junior grade, from May 6, 1901.

A. Surg. Herbert M. Tolfree, appointed, from June 14, 1901.

Comdr. C. Belknap, died June 15, at Baltimore, Md.

JUNE 18.—Comdr. C. H. Arnold, Department's order, directing to report for course of instruction at War College, revoked; granted three months' sick leave.

Lieut. C. W. Dyson, to Bureau of Steam Engineering, June 25.

Surg. C. F. Stokes, to Solace, upon arrival in the United States.

Asst. Surg. R. B. Williams, to Kearsarge, June 24.

Chap. W. E. Edmonson, to Topeka, June 24.

A. Btsn. W. Juraschka, detached Buffalo, to Massachusetts.

A. Carp. Wm. F. Hamburger, appointed Newark.

JUNE 19.—Lieut. J. H. Hetherington, to Torpedo Station, June 24, for course of instruction.

Lieut. R. Stone, detached Torpedo Station; to Kearsarge immediately.

JUNE 20.—Naval Cadet T. R. Kurtz, to Pensacola, June 29.

Chief Gunner A. Phelps, additional duty Nitre Depot, Malden, Mass., June 24.

Gunner G. E. Johnstone, detached Washington Yard; to Cramp's Ship Yard, Philadelphia.

These naval cadets ordered to the Massachusetts June 27: L. S. Cox, W. W. Galbraith and H. C. Richardson.

Naval Cadets to Alabama—R. S. Zogbaum, T. M. Kitlinger, E. E. Spafford and Steinhagen.

Naval Cadets J. M. Caffery, A. P. Fairfield, C. P. Neal, O. H. Oakley and B. B. Wygant, to the Kearsarge.

Naval Cadet G. F. Blair, to Alabama, June 27.

Naval Cadets C. W. Forman and R. Morris, Iowa to Philadelphia.

Naval Cadets J. H. Walsh, N. K. Perry, J. B. Gay, J. T. Burwell and I. E. Bass, to Wisconsin, June 29.

Naval Cadets J. C. Church and H. T. Piston, detached Wisconsin; to Philadelphia.

Naval Cadets G. W. S. Castle, J. B. Babcock, W. H. Allen, J. H. Furse and J. Downes, Jr., to Independence, June 29.

Naval Cadets J. L. Hileman, F. B. McCrary, J. F. Green and F. McCommon, to Pensacola, June 29.

Naval Cadet W. N. Vernon, to Alabama, July 1.

Gunner A. Harmon, retired, detached Pensacola Yard; to Wabash, June 27.

Lieut. J. P. Morton, to Independence, July 1.

Cablegram from Commander-in-Chief Asiatic Station, Cavite, P. I., June 20, 1901:

Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling, detached Cavite Station; to Albany.

Lieut. Comdr. Geo. F. W. Holman, Albany to Cavite Station.

Lieut. Comdr. Chas. W. Bartlett, detached command Piscataqua; to Cavite Station.

Lieut. Chester Wells, New Orleans to Solace.

Lieut. Harry A. Field, Zafiro to Piscataqua.

Lieut. John L. Purcell, Culgoa to Zafiro.

Lieut. Arthur P. Niblack, Manila to Culgoa.

Lieut. Eugene L. Bisset, Panay to Cavite Hospital.

Lieut. Fredk. C. Bowers, orders to Manila revoked; detached Guam; to Cavite Station.

Lieut. Jas. E. Palmer, Culgoa to Vicksburg.

Lieut. John B. Patton, Vicksburg to Culgoa.

Lieut. Roscoe C. Moody, Albany to Castine.

Ensign Oscar D. Duncan, Culgoa to Panay.

Ensign Wm. D. Leahy, detached command Mariveles; to Culgoa.

Ensign Wm. T. Tarrant, detached command Gardoqui; to Mariveles.

Ensign Henry L. Collins, detached Guam; to Solace.

Ensign Walter M. Falconer, Culgoa to Albany.

Ensign Henry C. Dinger, Yorktown to Castine.

Naval Cadet Chas. T. Wade, Wompatuck to Culgoa.

Naval Cadet Farmer Morrison, Castine to Gardoqui.

Naval Cadet Jos. K. Taussig, Culgoa to Yorktown.

Asst. Surg. Francis M. Furlong, detached Guam; to Solace.

Asst. Surg. R. K. McClanahan, Culgoa to Vicksburg.

Asst. Surg. David B. Kerr, Vicksburg to Culgoa.

P. A. Paymr. Robert H. Orr, Helena to Solace.

Warrant Machinist Frederick H. Richwein, Manila (and Cavite Station) to Guam.

Paymr. Clerk Ausey H. Robinette, Helena to Solace.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 14.—2d Lieut. W. D. A. Junkin, detailed as member of a general court-martial at the Navy Yard, Boston, in the place of 2d Lieut. E. B. Manwaring, relieved.

JUNE 15.—1st Lieut. B. F. Rittenhouse and 2d Lieut. Y. Foote, detailed as members of a general court-martial at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Major C. H. Lauchheimer,, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, ordered to proceed to the Navy Yard, New York, to inspect the Marine Barracks there, and the Marine guard of the Vermont.

JUNE 17.—Capt. C. G. Andresen, detached from the Recruiting Office, New York, and ordered to command the Marine guard of the U. S. S. Illinois.

2d Lieut. T. H. Brown, detached from the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to Norfolk for duty with the Marine guard of the Illinois.

Major T. N. Wood and 1st Lieut. R. P. Williams, detailed as members of a general court-martial in session at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

JUNE 18.—Capt. B. H. Fuller, ordered to proceed to New York to take charge of the Recruiting Office temporarily, relieving Capt. C. G. Andresen.

1st Lieut. L. M. Harding, detailed as judge advocate of a general court-martial at the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

2d Lieut. T. M. Clinton, detached from the Marine Barracks, Annapolis, and ordered to the U. S. S. Alabama for duty with the Marine guard, relieving 2d Lieut. W. G. Fay, who is ordered to command the Marine guard of the U. S. R. S. Franklin.

JUNE 19.—2d Lieut. H. H. Scott, detailed as member of a general court-martial at the Navy Yard, Washington, relieving 1st Lieut. R. P. Williams.

2d Lieut. E. A. Greene, from the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, to the Iowa for duty with the Marine guard.

1st Lieut. L. Foland, from the Oregon, and ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C.

1st Lieut. D. P. Hall, from the Iowa to the Oregon.

2d Lieut. H. B. South, from Marine Barracks, Washington, to Marine Barracks, League Island.

1st Lieut. E. E. West, ordered to the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, for duty.

1st Lieut. R. P. Williams, from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, to the Marine Barracks, Washington, and School of Application.

2d Lieut. J. K. Tracy, from the Marine Barracks, Washington, to the Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

Capt. S. D. Butler, from the Marine Barracks, League Island, to the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and School of Application.

1st Lieut. J. C. Beaumont, from the Marine Barracks, New York, to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and School of Application.

1st Lieut. T. A. Mott, from the Marine Barracks, Pensacola, to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and School of Application.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JUNE 14.—Orders assigning 3d Lieut. F. B. Goudey to the Galveston suspended.

JUNE 15.—1st Lieut. P. W. Thompson, detached from the Onondaga and granted thirty days' leave.

1st Lieut. K. W. Perry, detached from the Winona, and ordered to the Onondaga.

JUNE 18.—1st Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, directed to report to Capt. J. A. Slamm at Mobile, Ala., for examination for promotion.

Chief Engr. F. R. Falkenstein, directed to report at the Department for examination for promotion.

JUNE 19.—Captain of Engineers J. W. Collins, Chief Engineer D. F. Kelley and 1st Assistant Engineer C. A. McAllister, appointed a board for the examination of engineer officers for promotion.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

ARAB*—Arrived at San Francisco April 11.
AZTEC*—Arrived at San Francisco April 11.
BURNSIDE—At Manila.
BUFORD—Sailed from Manila May 13 to San Francisco.
CROOK—Arrived at New York.
EGBERT—Arrived at Seattle May 15.
GRANT—Sailed from Manila, June 1, to San Francisco.
HANCOCK—Arrived at San Francisco June 9.
HYADES*—Sailed from Seattle June 19 for Alaska.
INDIANA*—Sailed from Manila April 29 for Taku, China.
INGALLS—At New York; will sail for Manila via Suez Canal, about Aug. 1.
KINTUCK—Sailed from Manila May 26 to Seattle.
KILPATRICK—Sailed from Manila, June 4, for San Francisco.
LENNOX*—At Manila.
LOGAN—Sailed from Manila May 31, for San Francisco.
McCLELLAN—Arrived at New York June 18.
McPHERSON—At Matanzas, June 2.
MEADE—Arrived at Manila April 17.
OHIO*—Sailed from Manila, May 29, for San Francisco.
PAKLING*—Sailed from Manila June 6 for Seattle.
PENNSYLVANIA*—Arrived at San Francisco June 17.
RAWLINS—At New York.
RELIEF—At Manila.
ROSECRANS—Arrived at Seattle May 2.
SAMOA—Sailed from Seattle May 29 for Manila.
SEDGWICK—Arrived at Gibara June 20.
SEWARD—Sailed from Seattle June 11 for Alaska.
SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco June 1 for Manila.
SHERMAN—At San Francisco.
SUMNER—Arrived at Manila June 6.
TERRY—At New York, N. Y.
THOMAS—Sailed from Manila, May 27, for San Francisco.
THYRA*—Sailed from Manila June 1 for Portland.
WARREN—Sailed from Seattle June 8 for Alaska.
WRIGHT—Arrived at Manila May 2.

*Means chartered vessels.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley. At Wilmington, N.C.
BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle. Seattle, Wash.
BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison. Newbern, N. C.
CALUMET, Lieut. C. T. Brian. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. F. G. Wadsworth. At Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.
CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall. Practice ship. On practice cruise. Address care Department.
COLFAX, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md.
DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. At New London, Conn.
DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. At New Bedford, Mass.
FESSENDEN, Capt. J. B. Moore. At Detroit, Mich.
FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. At Charleston, S. C.
GALVESTON, Lieut. J. B. Butt. At Galveston, Texas.
GOLDEN GATE. At San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.
GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tozier. On Alaskan cruise.
GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N. Y.
GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild. At Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.
HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. At Savannah, Ga.
HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C.C. Fengar. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
MANHATTAN, Capt. W. J. Herring. At New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.
MANNING, Capt. A. Buhner. On Alaskan cruise.
McCULLOUGH, Capt. W. C. Coulson. San Francisco, Cal.
McLANE, Lieut. J. H. Quinan. Key West, Fla.
MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. At Milwaukee, Wis.
NUNIVAK, 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. Saint Michaels, Alaska.
ONONDAGA, Capt. W. C. De Hart. Philadelphia, Pa.
PERRY, Capt. W. A. Failing. Port Townsend, Wash.
RUSH, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Sitka, Alaska.
SEMINOLE, Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Boston, Mass.
SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. At New Orleans, La. Harbor duty.
THETIS, Lieut. W. H. Cushing. At San Francisco, Cal.

The United States transport Ingalls tipped over in dry dock on June 15, while undergoing repairs in the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y. One life was lost and a number of workmen were injured in the accident, which was due to careless adjustment of the bilge blocks under the ship and the shoring timbers along her sides. Much damage was done to the top hamper of the Ingalls, but it is not believed that her hull suffered much injury. She was to have sailed for the Philippines early in July, carrying Inspector General Breckinridge, Lieut. Col. H. K. Bailey, Capt. Putnam Bradlee Strong, and a party of Senators and Congressmen. The repairs which will have to be made will take several weeks, and General Bird, who has charge of the transport service, says she will not leave before August 1. That she will get off on that date he has no doubt. The transport McClellan, it has been decided, will leave New York for Manila on July 10, in place of the Ingalls, carrying the party intended for the Ingalls and recruits and band for the 26th Infantry. The cost of repairing the damages to the Ingalls will fall upon the New York Dry Dock and Repair Company, which controls the drydock where the ship was injured. It is estimated that repairs to ship and dock will cost about $200,000.

TRIAL OF THE WISCONSIN.

The battleship Wisconsin, built by the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, Cal., was given a 48-hour sea trial, under natural draught, June 14 and 15 in Santa Barbara Channel, under direction of the following officers: Capt. Henry Glass, Captain Mead, Captain Perry, Commander Stevenson and Lieutenant Commanders Noel, Willetts, Bird and Hughes, of the Navy. Chief Engineer Forsyth of the Union Iron Works was also on board. The official time made was 16.40 for the required period of two hours. For the forty-eight hours, during which the Wisconsin steamed a little south of Santa Barbara Channel and returned to the Golden Gate, the average was 15.3 knots an hour. On the return to San Francisco, after passing Point Conception, the guns were fired with small charges, and no defects were found in the guns or their mountings. The forced draught trial was made six months ago, when the Wisconsin made a record of 17.176 knots.

At the coming Naval manoeuvers at Newport, R. I., the torpedo flotilla will consist of the following boats: Bailey, Dahlgren, Stringham, Porter, Dupont, Craven, Sommers, Winslow, Talbot, Gwyn, Morris, Stiletto and possibly two or three others. Besides these, there will be two boats of the submarine type, the Holland and the Fulton.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for week ending June 19, 1901: Lieut. L. M. Harding, U. S. M. C.; Major J. C. Scantling, U. S. A., Mrs. Scantling and son; Capt. J. E. Pilcher, U. S. A., and Medical Director J. C. Wise, U. S. N.

OUR NEW REGIMENTS.

The following tables show the enlisted strength of new Cavalry and Infantry regiments according to telegraphic reports of Friday, June 14, from Department Commanders:

11th Cavalry—Forts Myer and Ethan Allen.

Squadron or battalion.	No. of enlisted men.	No. of men required.
1st	324	16
2d	340	—
3d	250	90
N. C. S. and B.	—	36
Totals	914	142

12th Cavalry—Forts Houston, Clark and Bliss.

1st	340	—
2d	340	—
3d	276	64
N. C. S. and B.	18	18
Totals	974	82

13th Cavalry—Fort Meade.

1st	189	151
2d	—	340
3d	—	340
N. C. S. and B.	12	24
Totals	201	855

14th Cavalry—Forts Leavenworth and Riley.

1st	314	26
2d	333	7
3d	331	9
N. C. S. and B.	—	36
Totals	978	128

15th Cavalry—Presidio and P. I.

1st	340	—
2d	340	—
3d	340	—
N. C. S. and B.	—	36
Totals	1,020	36

26th Infantry—Philippine Islands.

1st	417	—
2d	417	—
3d	417	—
N. C. S. and B.	33	—
Totals	1,284	—

27th Infantry—Ft. McPherson and Plattsburg Barracks.

1st	417	—
2d	417	—
3d	326	—
N. C. S. and B.	—	—
Unassigned recruits	4	—
Totals	1,164	120

28th Infantry—Vancouver Barracks.

1st	417	—
2d	187	—
3d	—	—
N. C. S. and B.	22	—
Totals	626	658

29th Infantry—Fort Sheridan.

1st	417	—
2d	417	—
3d	359	—
N. C. S. and B.	33	—
Totals	1,226	58

30th Infantry—Philippine Islands.

1st	417	—
2d	417	—
3d	368	—
N. C. S. and B.	—	—
Recruits	60	—
Totals	1,262	22

Engineers—Willett's Point.

2d	401	—
Grand total	10,050	2,101

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Company G, 20th Inf., recently established fast mail service between Currimao and Paoay, Province of Ilocos Norte, a distance of five miles. Privates Browning, Smith and Kenzie were detailed as escort of the mail wagon, which consisted of a carabao and a bamboo cart with big, solid wooden wheels, wooden axles and a native driver. About a mile out from Currimao the name "fast mail" originated,, as before the slow process was known as the "owl tri-yearly express wagon of 1812." When on top of the first hill, the three mail escorts in khaki concluded to make hiking lighter and accordingly piled into the basket wagon, the driver jumping on to the carabao's back. At a moment's notice, the beast of burden was off down the hill. The next chapter found the three escorts and the native, including the bamboo basket and cart, buried in a deep jungle ravine. A half hour afterward, the hombre found his pet beast coolly enjoying life in a pool of water a half mile away. No bones were broken, and the mail wagon proceeded on its way, having made a record in time for a short distance.

The Manila "Times" of May 1 said: "Colonel Burt, the genial commander of the 25th Inf. (colored), is in the city for a few days. He is accompanied by his son, Lieutenant Burt, and several of the officers of his regiment, as well as by the baseball team of the 25th Inf., and they have blood in their eye. The 25th Inf. team challenges any team in the city of Manila to a game of ball for money, marbles or chalk, money preferred, and judging from the reputation they bring with them to Manila, they will make the Manila enthusiasts hump.

A detachment of Troop D, 1st Cav., fired on near Sariaya, P. I., consisted of ten men returning from Sariaya. They were surrounded by a large force. One horse was wounded and one killed, and one man wounded at the first volley. The detachment fought for an hour and a half, when Private John Manley dashed through the enemy's lines to Sariaya for help. The enemy withdrew on approach of relief. Lieut. Craig having heard of the fight, had started for the scene. He struck the enemy's outpost, burned their cuartel, and captured papers, etc., of the commandants.

A singular accident on board the Spanish mail steamer Isla de Luzon in Manila harbor is reported by the Manila "New American," of May 7. Seven men of a customary detail went to the spirit room to make the usual morning inspection. Upon entering the door the men were met by a rush of spirit laden air which was fearful in its intensity. The men went in, but in a few seconds were all overcome by the fumes. A jar of spirits had been accidentally overturned. Long absence of the men causing alarm, others went to their rescue, but one of the men was dead. The others were resuscitated with difficulty.

A correspondent of the Manila "Times," writing from Currimao, on April 30, gave details of the fight in which Capt. John B. McDonald, 3d Cav., was wounded. A detachment of fourteen men of Troop I, 3d Cav., under command of Captain McDonald, was out on a scouting expedition fifteen miles from Bodoc in the "Sugar-loaf" range, when it encountered a band of Gen. Tinio's, estimated at about 100. After an hour's fighting the rebels were put to flight, losing seven in killed and wounded. Captain McDonald was seriously wounded with a Mauser bullet, which penetrated just above the right lung and lodged inward. The correspondent feared that an operation would be necessary. Two enlisted men were also wounded. The men of the guerrilla band were dressed in new white duck clothes. Reinforcements were sent from Company G, 20th Inf., stationed at Bodoc. The correspondent closes his bloody tale with this peaceful paragraph: "The English classes in the public schools in this district are making rapid progress."

In his report of the above mentioned fight, General Bell said: "Captain McDonald was wounded by the first volley, and is deserving of much credit in not permitting his men to know he was hurt until the fight, which lasted about twenty minutes, was over, thereby averting what might have been a less fortunate ending. The insurgents were on a high mountain with steep ascent. The troops made their fight after scaling this mountain. Captain McDonald knew the strength of Tinio's command, but attacked him notwithstanding. His immediate commanding officer in transmitting the report, remarks: 'There is no braver soldier in the Service than Captain McDonald.'

Juan Rubio, the presidente of Radoo, accompanied Captain McDonald and fought by his side through the engagement. A later report stated that Captain McDonald was doing well and no apprehension was felt concerning his recovery.

The 20th Inf. boys are fast clearing the Sugar-loaf range of insurrecto bands. The mountain climbing is terribly hot work for the men, but they are determined to clean out every ladrone, and before the beginning of the rainy season. On April 18, a detachment of twenty men, under command of Lieut. G. Maury Cralle, Co. G, 20th Inf., hiked nineteen miles into the range, and when about six miles from Banna, they ran into a bunch of rebels eating breakfast. The latter fled in terror at the approach of the Americans, one being killed and captured, and three horses were confiscated.

The Manila "Times" recently said: Capt. Ed. P. Lawton, Company B, 19th Inf., now in command at Dauar, Cebu island, has just had published a translation of Baldwin's First Reader into English-Spanish and Visayan. The work shows much arduous and careful labor and reflects great credit on its author. It is expected that the Department of Education will authorize the work for use in the public schools of the Visayan group, in which it ought to prove of the greatest value in quickly teaching the young Filipinos the elements of the English language.

Indignant Sergeant D. P. Greene, 25th Inf., sent a protest recently to the Manila "Times" for referring to the ball players of that command as "darkies." We have always deprecated the use of such appellatives, for with whatever harmlessness of intent they may be used, they can be construed as a term of derision and thus cause pain to those entirely undeserving of it. The "Times" made a manly apology saying: "We sincerely regret that offense should have been taken and might add that nobody has a greater admiration for the gallant 25th Regiment than we have, and it has always been a pleasure to record their heroic services in the Philippines."

The troublesome Cailles will soon be numbered with the other patriots, guerrillas and ladrones that have been rounded up by General MacArthur in the last six months. According to press despatches detachments of his men are concentrating for surrender.

The Manila "Times" of May 10 deplored the presence in that city of four or five hundred discharged Volunteers, out of employment. These men, it asserts, took their discharges in Manila in the hope of obtaining profitable employment, but failing to obtain this they have been reduced to sore straits, and in the majority of cases have to depend on the generosity of citizens for subsistence. "It is sad to see men," it says, "who have faithfully served their country in the Philippines reduced to these extremities. The military authorities are at present furnishing subsistence to about 1,100 discharged Regulars at the 'casual' camp, and it would be an act worthy of the Government if the discharged Volunteers were to be similarly provided for till they could either obtain employment or transportation home." The obvious remedy for this condition of things would appear to be re-enlistment.

STATE TROOPS.

The 4th Division of the 1st Naval Battalion of New York will give an entertainment to its veteran members on board the New Hampshire off Whitestone, on Saturday, June 22. There will be a dinner and vaudeville show, and an enjoyable time is expected. The weekly launch trips of the division will be resumed on June 27. The tenth anniversary of the organization of the battalion will be celebrated by a reunion and clambake at Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.

Adjutant General Stewart of Pennsylvania announces that the C. O. of 1st and 3d Brigades have designated locations for brigade encampment in 1901 as follows: 1st Brigade at Perkasie, Bucks County, July 20 to 27, inclusive; 3d Brigade at Mt. Gretna, Lebanon County, July 20 to 27, inclusive. The location for brigade encampment, 2d Brigade, will be announced in future orders. The annual cruise of the Naval force of Pennsylvania will be made on the U. S. S. Shearwater, as follows: Division A, two officers and thirty men, June 22 to 29, inclusive; Division B, two officers and thirty men, July 6 to 13 inclusive; two officers and remainng portions of Divisions A and B, July 20 to 27, inclusive. The annual inspection of the Naval Force will be made by Captain (Naval) John S. Muckle, A. D. C., Staff of Commander-in-Chief, who is authorized to designate dates for such inspection.

1st Lieut. W. F. Moody, formerly of Charlotte Artillery Detachment, having served more than ten years, is, at his own request, placed on the retired list of officers of the North Carolina State Guard.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, Fayetteville, N. C., has been accepted into the State Guard and assigned as Co. A, 1st Regiment.

Capt. Thomas Mason Thomson Raborg of Co. I, 12th, N. G. N. Y., after a limited experience as a captain, his rank only dating from Feb. 5 last, has resigned. There have been differences between the captain and some members of the company, and some stormy scenes are related. Some members were transferred to other units of the regiment, and some were discharged during the troubles. Some of the company books and papers are reported to be in very bad shape. From all accounts, officers and men will not go into mourning for the loss they have sustained in the resignation. Capt. W. E. Downs is to be elected captain. He is at present on the staff of Col. Dyer, and a competent officer, who has worked himself up from the ranks.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. D.—You seem to be eligible for appointment as Superintendent of a National Cemetery. Write to the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

L. J. S. asks: How is "by the right (or left) flank" executed? The boys of Co. G, 2d Regiment, Wis. National Guards of Appleton, have had quite a dispute on it. Answer.—Par. 121 is very plain. A stop is not made after planting the left foot, but step off to the right with the right foot is made.

V. D. B. asks: A troop of cavalry with drawn sabres passing a certain point and desiring to render special honors to a certain monument. Of course it is customary for the officers to salute, but can the command be given to "present sabres" in order to make the salute more decided. If that command were given, would it be a breach of Drill Regulations. Answer.—It would not be a breach of the Drill Regulations.

F. S.—Medical Director George P. Bradley, U. S. N., is on duty at Washington, D. C. He served in the U. S. S. Hartford in 1879.

W. W. T. asks: Can any one over twenty-one enlist as an apprentice at the Navy Yards of Boston, Mass., or Newport, R. I. Answer.—To enlist as an apprentice, a person must be between the ages of 14 and 17 years, and you can enlist as a landsman up to the age of 25. If a person possesses some mechanical trade, he can enlist up to 35 years of age. You can enlist at the Navy Yard, Boston, or at Newport, R. I.

F. B. M.—Appointments to clerkships under the War Department are under the rules of the Civil Service. Honorably discharged soldiers with experience in Army clerical matters are given preference over civilians. The appointments are helped by influence. It would be well for the correspondent to get his department commander to recommend his appointment as a clerk.

MOTHER.—Co. A of the old 28th Inf. is in the Philippines. Its designation has been changed to Co. E of the 30th Inf., which is also in the Philippines.

MISS M.—Mrs. Chaffee has gone to join her husband in the Philippines. If you address her at Manila, P. I., it will be sufficient.

H. W. D.—What special orders are meant? Army, Navy or Marine Corps? Generally stated, the special orders of either service, which order an officer to change his station in any manner, are cabled.

H. J. G. asks if a man's enlistment paper signed, dated and sworn to on Sunday is legal or illegal. Answer—The law officers of the Navy claim such an enlistment is perfectly legal.

M. T. asks: If men who qualified as first class gunners for the practice years of 1899 and 1900 are entitled to two dollars per month extra, from date of bill becoming law February 2, 1901, or from completion of examination, Mar. 28, 1900. From Feb. 2, 1901. Answer.—See Cir. 19, War Department, dated June 6, 1901, in Army and Navy Journal, June 8, 1901, page 992.

J. B. H.—Nothing has yet been done looking to the organization of native regiments in the Philippines. The War Department has put this off as a matter for future consideration after matters have completely settled down in the archipelago. It is not known at present whether or not any examination will be given applicants for appointment to these regiments. This has not been decided, as the whole matter has yet to be considered at some indefinite time.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Francisco, June 17.

Transport Pennsylvania is now coming in.

SHAFTER.

San Francisco, June 18.

Following military passengers arrived on transport Pennsylvania; Major Scriven, Signal Corps, and Hardie, 14th Cav.; 40th Inf. Vols., 909 enlisted men and following officers: Col. Goodwin, Major McNamee, Capt. Renig and Lieut. Boyd, Asst. Surgeons; Capts. Lilienthal, Kendrick, Lambdin, Pulis, Smith, Miller, France; Lieuts. Fletcher, Mastellar, Utterbock, McDowell, Crawford, Pouris, Mitchell, Wheeler, Fitzpatrick, Cravens, Bugbee, Righter, Ellis, Whithorne, Mitchell, Cartmell, Robinson, Paterson, Winston and Caffey; two contract surgeons, four casuals, 94 discnarged soldiers, ten hospital corps men, twelve prisoners. Deaths during voyage: Pvt. Heid Brighton, D, 40th Inf. Vols., dysentery, 8th inst.

SHAFTER.

A. G. O., June 18.

General Shafter, San Francisco:

The Secretary of War desires to know the nature of any report or information you may have concerning the widely published alleged clothing frauds said to have been discovered and reported upon by Colonel Maus of your staff. It is desirable from every point of view, that detailed facts of any importance be given the Department before being exploited in the newspapers. A brief statement of all facts desired.

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General, Major General, U. S. A.

San Francisco, June 18.

Reference your telegram to-day, I have refrained from making a report regarding clothing seized by Colonel Maus, because the quantity was very small and it all appeared to have come from the same man, a junk dealer who did business around the Presidio. The clothing had evidently been sold to this pedlar by soldiers and recruits. The junk man and his son who sold it have been arrested by the Federal authorities and their case is being considered by the Federal Grand Jury to-day. There is no shortage in any of the departments here. This seized clothing undoubtedly represents the accumulation of articles which have been sold from time to time during the past year or two by the thousands of soldiers who have passed through San Francisco. I do not regard this matter as of any importance, though it has been widely exploited by the sensational newspapers. However, the seizure of these articles and the arrests made will have the effect, I think, of discouraging the purchase or sale of soldiers' wearing apparel in this vicinity hereafter.

Following is an exact list of the articles seized: Blankets, 11 pairs; leggins, 5 pairs; blue flannel shirts, 48; blouses, 1; guantlet gloves, 2 pairs; black calf skin shoes, 77 pairs; tan and russet shoes, 53 pairs. All these articles are now in the hands of the proper departments.

SHAFTER, Major General.

San Francisco, June 19.

Aztec arrived this morning.

SHAFTER.

San Francisco, June 19.

Following military passengers arrived on transport Aztec: Capt. Bjernatad, Lieut. Johnson and 62 enlisted men, H, 42d Inf. Vols., one contract surgeon, one veterinarian, one commissary sergeant, one Hospital Corps man, 10 discharged soldiers, 56 civilian employees; Capt. Barroll, Art. Corps. No deaths during voyage.

SHAFTER.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., June 19, 1901.

The members of the new fourth class and the drill masters in charge of them were the only cadets at the post when the corps made the annual visit to Peekskill on Monday, remaining overnight. Quite a formidable array crossed the river in the ferryboat Highlander at 6 a. m. on Monday. The command consisted of one battery of mountain artillery, two companies of infantry, and one troop of cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Treat, who on June 15 succeeded Lieutenant Colonel Hein as Commandant of Cadets. Three miles from Peekskill occurred a sham battle between the forces of the 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and the Cadets. It is claimed that the Seventh had to withdraw before the Cadets' advance, but succeeded in repulsing an attack on the wagon train in the rear. Thus both sides claimed a victory. The differences amicably adjusted, the opposing forces met, and the Cadets marched to the site of their encampment, the 7th Regiment presenting arms as they marched past. Camp equipment and shelter tents had been brought along, and the Cadets spent a night under canvas for the first time this summer, as the summer encampment has not yet been established. Starting early on Tuesday morning, the West Pointers marched from Peekskill to Garrison's, where they were most hospitably entertained at the Country Club with a substantial lunch. They returned to the post in time for mess hall fare at 1 p. m. Dress parade occurred in the afternoon at the usual hour.

The members of the Engineer company at the post gathered at the station at noon on Monday to give a farewell greeting to their comrades of the Engineer company formerly stationed at Willet's Point, now on their way to San Francisco en route to Manila. They were passengers on the north-bound train on the West Short road, reaching West Point shortly after noon.

Cadet Charles Dudley Daly, the ex-quarterback and captain of the Harvard football team of 1901, reported to the adjutant on June 12. Cadet Daly enjoys the unique experience of having graduated from one of the foremost universities of the country before coming to West Point.

The usual ceremonies attended the "swearing in" of the candidates on Wednesday afternoon before dress parade. The oath was administered by Mr. William Ward, notary public. The assent of the new cadets was testified by the raising of the right hand. Appropriate selections by the band preceded and followed the ceremony.

Colonel Mills was best man at the wedding of Captain Landis and Miss Lynch, which occurred at the home of the bride's brother in New York City on Wednesday evening, June 12.

The preparation of the grounds for the summer encampment is being pushed vigorously. The cadets may enter camp June 28, but there is no certainty about the date as yet.

There seems at present great doubt as to the visit of the Corps to the Buffalo Exposition.

Mrs. Edmund D. Smith of Stamford, Conn., Mrs. Stanhope L. Blunt and the Misses Blunt, Mrs. Philip Sheridan and the Misses Sheridan, Major John Brooke, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Brooke, were among guests recently registered at the hotel.

The Superintendent of the Military Academy, upon recommendation of the Commandant of Cadets, appointed the following officers and non-commissioned officers of the Cadet Battalion, on June 8: Captains, Cadets Longley, Hinrichs, Hannum, Carpenter and Abbott; adjutant, Cadet Frazier; quartermaster, Cadet Hobson; lieutenants, Cadets Krumm, Terrell, Jennings, Rehkopf, Monroe, Mitchell H. E., Miller, B. F., Hodges, H. L., Moran and Black, F. F.; sergeant major, Cadet Grant; quartermaster sergeant, Cadet Fiske; first sergeants, Cadets MacArthur, Howze, Leeds, Schley and Laurson, E. P.; sergeants, Cadets Adams, Murphy, G. M. P., Farnum, Tyler, M. C., Cocheu, Boyers, Selfridge, Grey, B. E., Hunt, Van Natta, Ahrends, Mars, Rozelle, Garber, Collins, Phillips, Turtle, Hodges, C. B., Kilbourne and Howard. Corporals, Cadets Robert, Black, R. D., Strong, Campbell, Hackett, Earle, Allin, G. R., Gillmore, Q. A., Reilly, H. J., Thomlinson, White, Richardson, R. C., Berry, H. S., Bryden, McIlroy, Blakely, Worcester, Cooper, V. W., Waugh, Carter, Wilson, E. M., Anderson, W. D. A., Howell, McDonald, Donavin, Dowd, Hooper, Drysdale, Glassford and Gruber.

At the meeting of the Association of Graduation of the Military Academy, held last week at West Point, the name of Oberlin M. Carter, class of '80, was dropped from the rolls by unanimous consent. Gen. John M. Schofield was re-elected president of the association, Capt. W. C. Rivers secretary and Capt. Charles P. Echols treasurer. Capt. Charles G. Treat, who has just relieved Colonel Hein, captain, 1st Cavalry, as Commandant of Cadets at the Military Academy, was appointed to the 5th Artillery from the Military Academy in 1882, having graduated No. 13 in a class of 37. He took a course of instruction at the Torpedo School in 1886, and was graduated from the Artillery School in 1888. He was aide de camp to General Howard when he was in command of the Division of the Atlantic, and served during the war with Spain as captain and major of Volunteers. He celebrates his forty-second birthday on the 30th of next December, so that he is a comparatively young man. Colonel Mills is five years older.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., June 13, 1901.

After a fast trip of twenty-three days from Manila and nineteen days from Nagasaki, the Army transport Hancock reached port on the evening of June 9. Fifty-six cabin passengers, including three women, 1,041 men of the 31st Infantry, and thirteen discharged soldiers, were brought by the Hancock. The weather throughout the trip was unusually pleasant although the northern circle route was followed. There was no illness or deaths en route. Among the passengers were Lieut. Col. Lloyd M. Brett, Capt. A. L. Haines, Capt. A. G. Sharpley, J. A. Wagner, L. C. Bennett, P. C. Galleher, E. L. Gilmer, R. C. Payne and Kent Browning; Lieut. R. S. Porter, Col. Wirt Davis; Majors W. L. Finley, W. F. Lewis and W. B. Reynolds; Capts. J. J. Erwin, E. B. Fenton and A. Campbell; Miss Briggs, Mrs. W. L. Kneedler, Mrs. Kirkman, Mrs. Reynolds, and Mrs. W. F. Lewis.

A sudden fire in the new General Hospital on June 10 destroyed the building at the northern side of the big structure, imperilled the lives of 200 sick soldiers in the wards, and inflicted a loss of $56,000 on the Government property. The fire was kept from being a general conflagration only by the coolness and discipline of the hospital corps and the soldier volunteer fire fighters, who saved the patients and held the flames in check until a tardy alarm brought the Fire Department from San Francisco to the scene.

Out of the mist that hid the horizon off the coast on June 12, the battleship Oregon came through the Golden Gate, a great pennant floating from the masthead, and officers and men enthusiastic over the return to her home port, after an absence of nearly three years and three months. Among the officers of the Oregon were Capt. C. M. Thomas, Lieut. Comdrs. C. A. Adams, A. F. Dixon, and F. M. Bostwick; Lieuts. H. Gage, J. H. Gibbons, Waldo Evans, R. H. Leigh and Luke McNamee; Ensigns C. L. Poor, D. M. Wood and M. St. C. Ellis.

Mrs. William N. Jeffers, the widow of Comdr. W. N. Jeffers, and her daughter, Miss Annie Jeffers, arrived June 8 from the East. They are at 905 Sutter street.

Mrs. Reginald R. Belknap, wife of Lieutenant Belknap, U. S. N., who arrived on the Gaelic, June 5, left June 8 for Europe, where she will meet her husband, who is now on the Brooklyn, within a month.

Mrs. C. M. Thomas, wife of the commander of the U. S. S. Oregon, arrived from Washington, D. C., June 9, and is a guest at the Occidental.

A pleasant dinner was given on Friday evening, June 7, at the University Club by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. L. Hall in honor of Col. and Mrs. Forwood. The dinner was given on the eve of Colonel Forwood's departure for Washington. The other guests were Col. and Mrs. A. C. Girard, and Dr. and Mrs. Osborn.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John F. Parker, from Mare Island, are guests at the Palace Hotel.

Dr. Mack V. Stone, asst. surg., U. S. N., arrived home on June 6, after an absence of three years in Asiatic waters. During this time he has encircled the globe.

Major and Mrs. W. F. Lewis, who returned on the Hancock, have gone to Leavenworth.

The appointment of Colonel Maus to General Miles's staff will take that popular officer and his wife away at once. Colonel and Mrs. Maus's departure will be sincerely regretted.

The Hospital Corps men of the General Hospital gave a very enjoyable dance in the large dining room of the hospital on June 8.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Capt. Edward Davis of the Artillery, is visiting Mrs. Charles Hobbs of Angel Island.

Army officers visiting the city and registering at the Department Headquarters during the past week were: Lieuts. E. W. Mumford, C. G. Lawrence, F. W. Morrison and Frederick G. Kellond, 45th Inf.; Lieut. W. F. Herringshaw, 46th Inf.; P. A. Surg. F. Homer Wolven, Col. William H. Jordan (retired), Capt. Archibald Campbell, Capt. E. B. Fenton, Capt. J. J. Erwin, Lieut. C. E. Booth, Lieut. Joseph Smith, Capt. H. N. Royden, Lieut. Samuel L. Steer, Lieut. Col. L. M. Brett, 31st Inf.; Col. W. Davis and Capt. Murry Baldwin.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 18, 1901.

The summer calm in social and official events has fallen upon the Naval Academy, with cadets gone, officers generally on the ships, and the Union's contingent of pretty girls flown as the ships sailed.

The Naval Academy has met with one serious setback—the quicksands under part of the foundation of the powerhouse. This extended several hundred feet into the Severn. After piles nearly 100 feet in length had been put in, and the concrete foundation built upon them, the wall in one place sank for ten or more yards. It appears to defy the attempts of the builders to reach a solid basis.

Herman S. Turner, of the First Congressional District of Maryland, whose physical examination was waived by the Navy Department at Washington, has reported and on Tuesday will be sent down to the battleship Indiana. Cadets Alex. S. Wadsworth of North Carolina and Joseph F. McGuire of Massachusetts, members of last year's fourth class, whose examinations in mathematics were unsatisfactory, have chosen the alternative and resigned.

Miss Wise, daughter of Lieutenant Commander Wise, who has been visiting the Misses Andrews, Maryland avenue, has returned to the Brexton, Baltimore.

The following order has been issued at the Naval Academy by the Superintendent, setting forth the officers detailed for summer duty at that institution: Senior Assistant to Commandant of Cadets, Lieutenant Commander Benson; aide to the Superintendent and in charge of ships, Lieutenant Eberle; officers in charge: First detail, June 11 to Aug. 6, Lieutenant Ziegemeire, Lieutenant Cluverius; second detail, Aug. 6 to Sept. 30, Lieutenant Hough, Lieutenant Kalbach. Academic duty: Examination of candidates, mathematics, Professor Hendrickson, Prof. S. J. Brown, Prof. W. W. Johnson. English: Lieut. Comdr. Parker, Prof. A. N. Brown, Prof Willing. September instruction: Prof. S. J. Brown, Prof. W. W. Johnson, Prof. Marion. Prof. Des Garennes. Special engineering duty: Lieutenant Commander Eldridge, Lieutenant Commander Bieg, Lieutenant Kinkaid. Medical officers: Medical Inspector Derr, Surgeon McCormick, Assistant Surgeon Morphy. Buildings and grounds, Professor Dodge.

The funeral of Commander Charles Belknap, U. S. N., took place Monday morning from St. Anne's P. E. Church, Rev. J. P. McComas officiating. The interment was at the Naval Cemetery. A detachment of the Marine Guard, Naval Academy, attended the ceremonies, with a number of officers and professors of the Academy. The active pallbearers were a body of seamen, and the honorary ones were Commander Richard Wainwright, Capt. F. M. Cook, Lieutenant Commander Parker, Captain Lentz, Chief Engineer Kirby, Surgeon Walton and Prof. N. M. Terry. The marines were under the charge of Major Karmany and Lieutenants Clinton, Hayes and Pickerell.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, June 17, 1901.

Mrs. James Lindsey and son arrived last week from Hot Springs, Ark., and are visiting Mrs. Lindsey's mother, Mrs. Charles Miller, in the city.

Mrs. Daniel E. McCarthy and children and Mrs. Fendrick returned the first of the week from a visit in Chicago. Mrs. O. B. Meyer, children and maid left the first of the week for a visit to General and Mrs. Meyer, in Cleveland, Ohio. Miss Barren of Uniontown Pa., who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith, returned home Thursday.

Chaplain Robinson preached in the First Presbyterian Church in the city on Sunday.

Mrs. Kate Dodge, widow of the late Capt. Charles Dodge, and daughter Emily arrived from the East last week and are visiting friends in the city. They are en route to California.

Mrs. C. C. Smith gave a small luncheon Monday, June 10, in honor of her guest, Miss Barruen. Miss Blanche McGonigle of the city and her guest, Miss Tittemore of Marshalltown, Iowa, were among the guests. The officers gave a hop Friday evening as a farewell to Lieutenant and Mrs. Reams. It was a very delightful affair. The 14th Cavalry Band was in attendance, and refreshments were served on the stage. Those present were Chaplain and Mrs. Robinson, Dr. and Mrs. Underwood, Dr. and Mrs. Polhemus, Captain and Mrs. Overton, Captain and Mrs. Allen, Captain and Mrs. C. C. Smith. Guests from town were Mrs. Minnie C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lysle, Misses Mattie Stone, Elsie Goddard, Grace Gilpin, Sadie Atchison, Josephine Angell, Bessie Kelsey, Geraldine Taylor, Maud Craig, Kate Stone, Dulcena Yeates, Isabel Brewster, Mabel and Blanche Neely, Anna Ryan, Marie Dodsworth; Messrs. Sylvester Parker, John Dodsworth, Percy Shockley, Hepler Shockley, O. B. Taylor, Jr., Paul Johnson, Brock Goddard, Edgar Hopkins, Dr. Cockrill; Misses Ray McMahon of Boston, Wilkins of Saginaw, Mich., Barnard of Philadelphia, and Bradley of Detroit, Lieutenants Read, Sterling, Meyers, Deen, Day, Jordan, Riggs and Pillow.

Capt. Edward Wittenmeyer will be one of the instructors at the Infantry and Cavalry School. This will be welcome news to his friends at the post and in the city.

Lieutenant Sterling will leave to-day for Manila. Col. Jesse M. Lee returned Friday from Fort Washakie, Wyo., where he was sent by General Merriam to investigate the alleged Indian trouble.

FORT M'PHERSON.

Fort McPherson, Ga., June 15, 1901.

Capt. M. L. McGrew, of the 11th Inf., with the headquarters, band and sixty men from Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., will sail on the Hancock from San Francisco, June 25, for the Philippines. Captain McGrew is a great favorite in the highest social circles of Atlanta, and his departure will be much regretted. He is a native of Washington, D. C., and has seen service in the Philippines before. He organized the 11th Cavalry at Fortress Monroe, and was a 2d lieutenant in 1898, when the 11th was encamped at Mobile.

Lieut. William H. Peek, 27th Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort McPherson; also Lieutenant Pepper, who is in charge of a company at the drill grounds for target practice at Waco, Ga. Lieutenant Peek was born within three miles of Fort Monroe, at Hampton, Va., May 30, 1876; was graduated at the Virginia Military Institute in 1896; enlisted in the 4th Virginia Vols., went to Cuba and was stationed at Havana; was discharged March 8, 1899; enlisted in Battery E, 4th Art., Nov. 20, 1899, as a private; and was promoted to corporal, duty sergeant and 2d lieutenant. Fort McPherson is his first station as an officer. Lieutenants Eskridge, Peek and Walter Jones came up from the ranks. The latter is with the 11th in the Philippines, and was made quartermaster just before leaving Fort McPherson.

The friends of Dr. Devereaux, formerly of Washington, D. C., will be grieved to hear of his illness at Fort McPherson.

ATLANTA.

MRS. LAWTON TO THE CITY OF VIGAN.

The following is the letter sent by Mrs. Lawton to the Alcalde of Vigan, P. I., expressing gratitude for the naming of the chief plaza of that city in honor of the late General Lawton:

1807 Fourth Ave., Louisville, Ky., March 4.

To the Honorable Sr. D. Jose Rivero, Alcalde of Vigan.

My Dear Sir:

I have just received the information from Major John Greene Ballance of the honor shown by you to the memory of my husband by the beautiful tribute dedicated by you on New Year's Day. I am profoundly moved by this grateful incident, and desire to express my most heartfelt thanks. Many are the deeds of kindness and hospitality that I have to record of your country, so that I am proud to be called your friend. I have learned to love your blue sky, the brilliancy of your sun, the picturesqueness of your scenery, and the magnanimous heart of the Filipinos. Do not doubt my just appreciation of the distinguished honor you have done me, nor my true and constant interest for the welfare of your beautiful islands. Believe me,

Yours sincerely and gratefully,

MARIA LAWTON.

The Manila "Times" suggests that it is time for the city of Manila to think about honoring General Lawton with a suitable memorial. The monument erected to Colonel Egbert, which we described in our issue of June 15, was placed at Malinta, the scene of that gallant officer's death. San Mateo, where General Lawton was shot dead, is about the same distance from Manila, a dozen miles, and is near enough to the capital to be considered a suburb. Local interest in the memorial, therefore, ought not to be difficult to arouse in Manila. The "Times" has already opened a subscription for that purpose.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., June 12, 1901.

Mrs. Walter Howe, wife of Major Walter Howe of the Artillery, arrived in El Paso last week and will spend the summer visiting her son and her daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Howe, Jr. Mr. Howe has been a resident of El Paso for several years, and is a promising young lawyer. His wife is a cousin of Naval Constructor Hobson.

Mrs. Williiam Glasgow, accompanied by her two children, left El Paso this week to join Captain Glasgow at his new station at Fort Meade, Dakota. Mrs. Glasgow has been visiting her parents, Judge and Mrs. Magoffin, for several months past, and her friends regret her departure for the North.

Captain Caldwell is busily engaged drilling his new command, and each day finds the men on the target range, and later drilling on horseback. Several carloads of horses arrived at the post last week from San Antonio, and the entire company is now mounted.

Thomas O'Brien, who spent several days recently with his mother and brother at the post, left for Mexico the last of the week.

The contracts have been let for the repairing of all the buildings at the post, and enclosing the hospital and grounds, the entire work to cost in the neighborhood of $4,500.

Hospital Steward McKenzie and Miss Tessie Harvey of the post were married last week in El Paso. The bride has grown up at the post, her father having been a soldier in the 18th Infantry.

William Baird, son of the Post Surgeon, is making a short visit from Mexico.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN MARINDUQUE.

Marinduque, P. I., May 11, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

There appeared in the Philadelphia "North American" of March 21 an editorial concerning the military operations recently concluded on the island of Marinduque, in which a brilliant parallel is drawn between the policy of Major Smith's 1st Infantry, commanding the American forces on the island of Marinduque, and the former policy of one Weyler, a general whose name is a by-word in America.

If the author of that article be opposed, on principle, to a Filipino war, and desires to express in his paper, for the benefit of the public his reason for such opposition, it would be, of course, eminently proper for him to shed the lustre of his logic upon this much-mooted question. But has he sufficiently mastered the conditions prevailing in Marinduque, the character of its inhabitants, the nature of the country, the status of the insurrection, to be justified in venturing to furnish to the public a malignant conclusion, ready made, for their acceptance, reflecting not upon the war, but upon the methods of conducting the war? His countrymen in the Philippines, while perhaps not claiming an intellectual penetration equal to his, possess the advantage of being on the spot and judge from an intimate knowledge of the prevalent conditions what is best. Moreover, Major Smith is known to be a kind-hearted man, and probably possesses and practices as much humanity as the author of that editorial. In fact, were they to change places, Major Smith would perhaps be too charitable to deduce and publish such a comparison as has this editor, recklessly condemning, unheard, his fellow-man.

The island of Marinduque, though not more than some seventy miles in circumference, is in the interior wild, very mountainous, almost impenetrable, densely wooded and covered with a tropical tangle of undergrowth. In this region the "300 insurgents" alluded to were hidden. They were abundantly supplied with food and information from the ranks of the so-called friendly natives. Never an expedition sallied forth, even in the dead of night, but it was preceded by the friendly native to inform the insurrectos of our approach and aid them to escape. An insurrecto does not wear much of a distinctive uniform, and bears a strong family resemblance to a "pacifico"; in fact, if he were to drop his gun or bolo in the brush and greet the editor with a friendly "buenos dias," it is doubtful if even he could distinguish him from a pacifico. Under these extraordinary conditions a fruitless campaign had dragged along since the capture of Captain Shields, in September, and bade fair to continue indefinitely.

The troops now on Marinduque have never claimed the wholesale slaughter of thousands of insurrectos, with small loss to themselves. On the contrary, for many months they worked hard and accomplished little. Major Smith, upon taking command, perceived the futility of attempting to terminate the insurrection under the continuance of such a policy. The sheep had to be separated from the goats, for the protection of the one and the exposure of the other.

The withdrawal of the people from the interior of an island like this did not work a serious hardship upon them, neither as to food nor comfort, but rather afforded protection to those who were friendly, hitherto located between two fires, that of the Americans and that of the insurgents. Besides, for a native to move from a bamboo hut in the mountains to a bamboo hut on the coast is really not such a serious proceeding.

On Feb. 7 the order was issued, after a conference with the leading friendly Filipinos of the island, in which the question was discussed in every possible phase, they not only concurred in, but strongly advised the measure.

The sheep were then required to clear out of the goat district, thus cutting off the insurrecto food supply, their sources of information, and separating them clearly from the pacificos, forced them to stand out as insurrecto soldiers.

A most active campaign was next prosecuted against them, day and night, as a result of which in just nine weeks from the date of said order the insurrectos sought an armistice which terminated in an unconditional surrender. The pacificos at once returned to the mountains, and on May 1 the Civil Commission was able to organize in Marinduque a civil government, with a Filipino at its head.

To-day, in spite of the recent conclusion of the war, the natives, pacificos and ex-insurrectos alike, entertain respect for and confidence in the American forces, and the island is perhaps more thoroughly pacified and contented than almost any other in the Philippines.

Yet the man who has brought about this happy and speedy solution is held up before his people as a disciple of Weyler, adopting Weyler's methods!

It may be interesting to know that General Weyler was once on this very island of Marinduque, and the natives appear to entertain a very different idea as to the similarity of Major Smith's conduct and Weyler's from that expressed in the article referred to, and surely their judgment on this subject is worth something.

Is it fair to those far from their country and their homes to recklessly condemn their conduct without a hearing, or at least some investigation? As it is the duty of the press to bare before the public eye a public evil, so it is their duty to take exceeding care lest they malign the innocent by heedlessly proclaiming them authors of an evil perpetrated only in their own overzealous imaginations.

CAMPBELL KING,
1st Lieut. 1st Inf.

The editorial in the Philadelphia "North American," to which our correspondent refers, was headed "Weyler Is Avenged," and is as follows:

"Less than four years ago no epithet was too bad to be applied to General Weyler. The people of the United States denounced him to the world as the Spanish 'Butcher.' For herding non-combatant Cubans into the 'reconcentrado' camps he was universally execrated. And his weakness for making every trifling engagement a glorious victory for the Spanish arms brought him into general ridicule.

"But time has changed all that. We have had our own Otis, breaking the back of the Philippine insurrection at weekly intervals. Our troops, time and again, have slaughtered scores and hundreds of Filipinos without incurring any losses worth recording. As final reparation for Weyler our officers in the Philippines, have experimented with his method of reconcentration and give it their unqualified approval.

"It is said that there are more than 50,000 Filipinos in the Island of Marinduque, where Major Smith, who commands the American garrison, has issued an order requiring all natives to live in the five principal towns where American troops are stationed. All natives who continue to live in the country are to be considered insurgents, and to be an insurgent means short shrift, according to the practices of the 'severest kind of warfare' now employed by Major Smith, who is menaced by an opposing force of 300.

"This seems like a preposterous state of affairs, but it is not possible to question the cabled dispatches. Imagine 50,000 loyal Filipinos corralled in five towns by the small garrisons, and the whole lot, Filipinos and United States soldiers, held in a virtual state of siege by 300 rebels. Poor Weyler was not worse off in his darkest hour, for the people of Cuba were never so preponderatingly loyal to Spain as the people of Marinduque are said to be to the United States. He drove the Cubans into the stockades to prevent them from giving succor to the revolutionists. But the case is quite different with the United States in the Philippines. There, the theory is the bulk of the population is loyal to our flag and only one irrationally rebellious tribe is opposed to us."

FIELD MANEUVERS FIRST BRIGADE, N. Y.

What is considered by far the most practical field day the troops of New York have had in the memory of the present generation of military men was that of the First Brigade, commanded by Gen. McCoskry Butt, held at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday, June 15.

Vice-President Roosevelt was present as the guest of General Butt, and took the greatest interest in the work of the day.

This field day was for instruction in minor tactics, and, contrary to brigade evolutions of old times, there was no programme of elaborate movements laid down, but officers were left to their own resources and judgment, after receiving a few necessary general instructions.

The object of these evolutions was to bring out weak points in officers and men, induced by the necessarily limited training they receive on the armory floor, and also to develop the natural ability of many who have given study to problems in tactics and who have also had some experience in the Volunteer Service.

The practice was unusually successful, and, while there were naturally many shortcomings, for the most part each organization did itself great credit, and realized as perhaps they never did before the benefits to be derived from such outdoor instruction.

As private property adjacent to the scene of evolutions could not be trespassed upon, organizations at times were, of course, forced to take positions and routes which in actual warfare they would have avoided. There was, however, despite this drawback, ample territory upon which the commands could maneuver to show their ability.

The problem as laid out by General Butt was simply this: A force consisting of the 22d Regiment and the First Battery, Captain Wendel, were supposed to represent the rear guard of a division retiring north. This force was in command of Col. Franklin Bartlett, of the 22d Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Treadwell was in command of the regiment, Major Hotchkin commanding the 1st Battalion, Major Hart the 2d and Captain Lilliendahl the 3d. This force took up a position at Van Cortlandt. Scouts were promptly sent out in various directions and all approaches guarded. Acting General Bartlett's command was only about a third of the strength of the attacking force, but he had the advantage of having the only artillery.

The 9th Regiment, in command of Colonel Morris, and the 12th Regiment, in command of Colonel Dyer, represented the advance guard of a division from New York City. This force was in command of General Butt, and detrained at Kingsbridge. In the 9th Regiment, the 1st Battalion was in command of Major Japha, the 2d in command of Captain Willcocks, and the 3d in command of Captain Walton.

Major Huston commanded the 1st Battalion of the 12th, Captain Burr the 2d, and Captain Benkard the 3d. A volunteer detachment of the 1st Signal Corps were present for signal work and rendered very efficient service.

The scouts on both sides proved alert, and it was a game of hide and seek for an hour before a shot was fired. Indiscriminate firing had been prohibited and men had been cautioned against a wastage of ammunition, and these instructions were faithfully carried out.

Gradually the lines of battle drew closer, and Bartlett's small force had its hands full to keep off its more numerous pursuers.

The 12th advanced along the roads to the west of the Bartlett force, the battalion under Captain Burr advancing rapidly forward to cut off the retreat of the enemy, if possible. Benkard's battalion engaged the centre of Colonel Bartlett's position, while the battalion under Major Huston threatened the battalion under Major Hotchkiss on the open ground to the south of the parade, near Broadway.

The guns of the 1st Battery had previously been shelling the enemy at long range—and later fired supposed shrapnel, as the forces closed.

The 9th meanwhile had been steadily advancing, and finally joined with the 12th in a simultaneous attack, this movement being exceedingly well timed.

Both the attack and defense were ably conducted, but as to who won there will never be an official decision, nor was it intended there should be.

The fire discipline during the day proved admirable, and there was not a single accident of any kind. Under the direction of Brigade Surgeon Lambert ambulances had been secured, and the surgeons of each organization were fully prepared for emergency.

There were faulty exhibitions of not taking advantage of cover in each organization, but the worst was in the case of an officer of the 9th, who kept the men in his command in close order on open ground, exposed to artillery and infantry fire like a lot of wax figures, and without firing a shot. Colonel Morris observed the mistake and gave orders to deploy the force. General Butt also corrected the officer in question.

In actual service against an active enemy, it was estimated that both sides, in not taking advantage of cover, would have lost 50 per cent., and at future maneuvers this lesson can be taken advantage of by all.

Many of the scouts at first exposed themselves in the most reckless manner, but later, upon being corrected, were very careful. The discipline during the day was admirable. There was no trespassing on private property and not a single case of disorder.

A brigade review was held after luncheon, the ceremony being one of the prettiest ever seen on the grounds, despite several minor technical errors on the part of officers. The passage before Colonel Roosevelt was a fine piece of work. The 22d paraded 9 commands of 12 files, the Ninth 9 of 12, and the Twelfth 14 of 16. The First Battery turned out some 90 men, and had marched the day previous from Peekskill, arriving in the best of shape. After the review the battery gave a gun drill, which received high commendation from Colonel Roosevelt and others.

The troops were dismissed early in the afternoon, in time to reach their armory in good season.

The following officers of General Butt's staff were present: Lieut. Col. H. S. Clark, Major W. E. Lambert, W. T. Romaine, Schuyler Schieffelin, R. T. Varnum, F. B. Keech, H. Parsons, Capts. J. W. Gerard, W. B. Coster and E. L. V. Hoppin. The commissary, Major Varnum, had all the necessary stores on hand at the right time, and in abundance.

The day was thoroughly enjoyed by all who took part, and officers and men hope to see more of such instruction in the future.

WAR ON THE HUDSON.

An event of unusual interest in connection with the instruction of the National Guard troops of New York at Peekskill was the visit there on June 17 of the Battalion of Cadets from West Point, in response to an invitation to be present and make an attack on the 7th Regiment during its practice march from the permanent camp to Camp Roe at Lake Mohegan.

The Seventh is always willing to learn, and is ever looking for points, and to this end it desired to get the advantage of some field practice with the skilled young men from the United States Military Academy, who make the study of war a life occupation, and who consequently enjoy professional advantages that can be obtained in no other way.

The Cadet Battalion, in command of Lieut. Col. Charles G. Treat, recently assigned as Commandant, and accompanied by Capt. George H. Sands, 6th Cavalry; Capt. J. K. Thompson, 15th Infantry; Capt. E. Anderson, 7th Cavalry; Capt. E. St. J. Greble, Artillery Corps; Capt. G. T. Summerlin, 4th Cavalry, and Lieut. L. B. Kromer, 10th Cavalry, started early Monday morning, equipped for field service, which included "dog" tents and mountain howitzers. Quartermaster J. B. Bellinger provided the necessary wagons for supplies and equipment, and Major C. B. Hall, 2d Infantry, saw to the ration.

The practice for the day was in advance and rear guard action, similar to that held by the 1st Brigade, N. G. N. Y., on June 15. Both the Cadets and the Seventh were delighted to have an opportunity to meet each other in this friendly contest in tactics, and it was of great value to each. Both sides were fully on the alert, the cadets looking for an opening through which to strike, and the Seventh, with pickets and guards covering every possible avenue to guard against surprise.

The advance guard of the Seventh consisted of Companies D and K, under Captain Fiske, and the rear guard consisted of Companies I and E, in command of Captain Davidson. Flankers were thrown out, and, to take no chances, the wagon train, in charge of Capt. W. G. Schuyler, Q. M., which would have been a particularly valuable capture by the Cadets, was fully guarded by a detail of five men to each wagon. When nearly three miles from the permanent camp, an advance guard of the Cadets, who had been picking their way over the hills and through the brush like so many Indian scouts, made an attempt to capture the much-coveted wagon train, and visions of some of its reputed rich supplies spurred them to alertness for any chance opening. It was thought that the thick brush at this point might offer a good opportunity, but on making the attempt the flankers of the Seventh discovered the force of Cadets, and the latter, being a mere handful, after a brief interchange of shots, withdrew in good order.

The Seventh aggregated some 900 men, while the Cadets numbered about one-third of this force, so it will be seen that the advantage in numbers lay with the Seventh, and the Cadets had a hard road to travel.

The Cadets, despite the temporary check to a portion of their force, had not been idle, and rushing a mountain gun in advance, so as to intercept the column of the Seventh, they got it beautifully planted and, screened by the bushes, were waiting for business, which soon came. The advance guard of the Seventh saw the gun and its support, and immediately opened fire; reserves of the Seventh rushed up, and the firing on both sides was fast and furious. The Cadets found the Seventh too strong, and fell back under cover, but not before they had inflicted a heavy imaginary punishment on the latter. Then a force under Lieutenant Barron of the Seventh, in the middle of the carnage, tried a flank movement, which was successful, and it was considered that the Cadets were defeated and the fight at this point was over.

The rear guard of the regiment, however, was still at it, hammer and tongs, with the main body of Cadets. Both forces deployed as skirmishers, did sharp work, and from behind every available cover a continuous rifle fire was kept up.

The main body of Cadets had artillery and also cavalry, and the men of the Seventh at this point had all they could do. It was finally realized that its rear guard could not stand the hot artillery and infantry fire, and it retired. Here was the chance for the Cadet cavalry. "To the charge" was sounded, and with a fear inspiring yell the troopers charged. Quickly rallying by squads, the men of the Seventh as a forlorn hope fired in volleys at the advancing cavalry, but it was conceded that the rear guard had been defeated to save the main body of the regiment, which was far in the rear, being cut off by its wagon train.

The action being ended, both forces marched to Camp Roe, where the Cadets pitched camp in one field, and the Seventh near by in another. Compliments were exchanged between officers and men of both forces, and the Cadets were given the greatest possible freedom consistent, of course, with military discipline.

At 7 a. m., June 18, the Cadets broke camp and took up the march to their home station via Garrison's, the Seventh escorting them down the picturesque road leading from Camp Roe.

The visit of the Cadets was mostly highly appreciated and proved of great value to the citizen soldiers, while the Cadets thoroughly enjoyed the innovation of a field day with so agreeable an enemy as the Seventh.

COMMANDER TILLEY.

(From the New York Sun.)

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Will you permit me a word of protest against the reference in this morning's "Sun" to Commander Benjamin F. Tilley, U. S. N., recently assaulted in San Francisco. Commander Tilley is the senior officer of his grade in the Navy, a man of the highest culture and attainments who has won especial distinction for his remarkably efficient government in Samoa, abstemious to a fault, and, it is hardly necessary to add, a gentleman in every habit. To assert of him that "his story is the old one of a sailor in a strange port," and that he had "sampled several kinds of liquor on the waterfront and lost his bearings," is an outrage which it is charitable to suppose had its origin only in the ignorance of your correspondent.

PARK BENJAMIN.

203 Broadway, June 14.

ROYAL
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ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and absolutely free from alum, lime and ammonia.

LOYAL LEGION NOTES.

At the thirtieth annual meeting of the Commandery of California, held at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., May 29, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Jesse Beech Fuller, U. S. V., Commander, presiding, and seventy-five companions present, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year by unanimous vote: Commander, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Norton Parker Chipman, U. S. V.; senior vice commander, Colonel Jared Augustine Smith, U. S. A.; junior vice commander, Comdr. Thomas Stowell Phelps, U. S. N.; recorder, Bvt. Lieut. Col. William Renwick Smedberg, U. S. A.; registrar, Bvt. Major Ernst Frederick Christian Klokke, U. S. V.; treasurer, Capt. Charles Mason Kinne, U. S. V.; chancellor, 2d Lieut. Horace Wilson, U. S. V.; chaplain, Rev. Bradford Leavitt (by inheritance). Council—Capt. John Charles Currier, U. S. V.; Bvt. Col. William Russell Parnell, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut Eli Tucker Blackmer, U. S. V.; Bvt. Lieut. Col. Jesse Beech Fuller, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Nathaniel Thayer Messer, U. S. V. Among those elected companions were: 1st Lieut. Edward Bancroft Howard, 14th N. H. Inf.; 1st Lieut. William Jay Canfield, 1st N. Y. Light Artillery; Alexander Rodgers, major, 4th U. S. Cav. and A. A. Surg.; Howard Houghton Baily, U. S. A. After the adjournment of the business meeting one hundred and twenty companions and guests proceeded to the banquet hall and partook of the usual annual supper

The ninth quadrennial congress of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, convening in the city of Washington, D. C., April 10-11, 1901, adopted the following amendment to the constitution of the Order: Section 3, Art. XXII.—"Companions of the Order serving as officers of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps, or as officers of State troops, when in undress uniform, may, in lieu of the rosette of the Order, wear upon the left breast of the uniform blouse a strip of the ribbon of the Order, which they are entitled to wear with their insignia, one-half of an inch in length."

NO SPORT ABOUT IT.

"I see that the cup defender Constitution takes trial trips on Sunday. Is it right to indulge in a sport on the day of rest?" "Trips in a cup defender don't come under the head of sport. They are classed as dangerous scientific experiments."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Brown Hoisting Machinery Company, makers of high grade cranes and hoisting machinery of every description, whose main office and works are at Ceveland, Ohio, have issued the 1901 edition of their crane catalogue, in a neatly bound and finely illustrated volume of 240 pages. The illustrations are excellent reproductions from photographs, showing the plant of the company and every manner of hoisting devise in detail and in actual use. In addition to cranes of all kinds, this company builds the well-known "Brownhoist" system of coal and ore handling machinery.

IMPRESSED UPON HIS NOTICE.

The various features for which the Lackawanna Railroad has become noted are involuntarily impressed upon the notice of the passenger, who realizes the luxury of hotel or club appointments in the electric lights, the smooth-running journals of the wheels, the extraordinary cleanliness made possible by the use of anthracite coal, avoiding all dust and nauseating smoke; the consciousness of being always on time,—which comforts force an ease of mind and body most favorable to the enjoyment of the unsurpassed scenery through which its lines pass. It it but the natural sequence that the Lackawanna is prosperous in like degree to this excellence of service, and its warm friends are equal in number to its whole list of patrons, for once to test its service means an ardent admirer and friend earned for the road.—Van Etten Breese.

First Lieutenant of Infantry, commission bearing date February 2, 1901, desires transfer with First Lieutenant of Cavalry. Address Room 7, 1517 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Symonds' Tabular Series Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History—New editions just issued—80 cents each, postpaid; $3.00 per set. W. B. Harison, publisher, 42 East 20th St., N. Y. City.

Stops Diarrhœa and Stomach Cramps.
Dr. Siegert's Genuine Imported Angostura Bitters.

BORN.

CURTIN.—At Norfolk, Va., June 7, 1901, to the wife of Ensign Roland I. Curtin, U. S. N., a daughter.

GOSE.—At Fort Snelling, Minnesota, May 29, 1901, to Mrs. Ernest Bertrand Gose, wife of Captain Gose, 24th U. S. Infantry, a son.

McNEELY.—To Mrs. Robert Whitehead McNeely, wife of Lieut. McNeely, of the U. S. S. New Orleans, a daughter, Marie Butler, June 19, 1901, at Edgefield, S. C.

SCHERRER.—To Mrs. E. A. Scherrer, wife of Dr. E. A. Scherrer, and daughter of Major H. P. Ritzius, U. S. A., retired, a daughter, Leontine Marion, June 14, 1901, at 118 Main street east, St. Louis, Mo.

MARRIED.

ENSIGN—COLLUM.—At Erie, Pa., on June 12, by the Rev. F. A. Spalding, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Miss Gertrude Lee Collum, daughter of Major Richard S. Collum, U. S. M. C. (Commander of the Penna. Soldiers and Sailors' Home), to Mr. Charles Augustus Ensign, of North East, Penna.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—Drowned in New York harbor, by the sinking of the ferryboat Northfield, June 14, 1901, Col. Charles Gratiot Bartlett, U. S. Army, retired. Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers.

BELKNAP.—At the Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, Md., June 15, 1901, Commander Charles Belknap, U. S. N.

BRYANT.—At Wichita, Kansas, June 17, 1901, Colonel Montgomery Bryant, U. S. Army, retired.

BUCHANAN.—At Fort Riley, Kansas, June 12, 1901, Mrs. Hester Buchanan, wife of Commissary Sergt. John Buchanan, U. S. A., retired.

DALLY.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., June 12, Mrs. Joseph Dally, mother of Chief Engineer John R. Dally, Revenue Cutter Service, and of Mr. Charles M. Dally, Secretary of the Hartley Manufacturing Company.

GARDNER.—At Memphis, Tenn., June 16, 1901, Gen. William M. Gardner, U. S. V., a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy and a veteran of the Mexican War.

KOUNTZ.—At Toledo, Ohio, June 9, Capt. Fred. J. Kountz, U. S. V., who served on the staff of General F. D. Grant, during the war with Spain.

MORRIS.—At Brookline, Mass., June 12, in her 84th year, Mrs. Caroline D. Morris, widow of the late Lieut. Charles W. Morris, U. S. Navy, and mother of Lieut. Col. Chas. Morris, Art. Corps, and the late Mrs. A. L. Watson.

NUGENT.—At New York City, June 20, 1901, General Robert Nugent, a gallant veteran of the Civil War, and a major, U. S. A., retired.

POOL.—At Harrison, N. Y., June 14, 1901 Sophia Stewart Pool, wife of John H. Pool, and daughter of the late Rear Admiral Chas. S. Boggs, U. S. N.

SMITH.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., June 18, 1901, Mrs. Harriet Bacon Smith, widow of Medical Director Smith, U. S. N.

TURCHIN.—At Anna, Ill., June 19, Gen. John B. Turchin, a veteran of the Civil War.

WEBER.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., June 15, 1901, General Max Weber, U. S. V., a veteran of the Civil War.

WALKE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., June 17, 1901, Dudley R. Walke, a grandson of the late Rear Admiral Walke, U. S. N.

Stomach troubles brought on by heat or overwork and change of climate quickly cured by BOKER'S BITTERS.

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is easily received and readily retained by any stomach. It restores and regulates. The consensus of medical opinion, based upon actual observation and careful experiments, shows that MALT-NUTRINE possesses intense nourishing strength and wonderfully assists digestion and that it is invaluable for the strengthening and nourishing of convalescents, weak children, thin-blooded people and dyspeptics. MALT-NUTRINE is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

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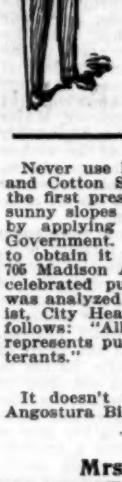

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is an OLD and WELL TRIED REMEDY, and for over FIFTY YEARS has been used by millions of mothers for their CHILDREN while CUTTING TEETH with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, cures wind colic, is very pleasant to the taste, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP and take no other kind, as mothers will find it the Best Medicine to use during the teething period.

Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C., send us the following list of patents granted June 18: Boat, electrically propelled, W. R. Edwards; cartridge loading machines, safety appliance for, G. M. Peters; firearm, magazine, C. A. Young and S. H. Barton; life preserver, E. P. Brown; ordnance, J. W Cline; vessels, apparatus for locating sunken, S. Lake.

It would be interesting if the Manila "Times," from which we took the description of the monument to Col. H. C. Egbert, recently erected in the Philippines, would explain whence came those 13-inch shells which it says figure in the memorial. It implies they were captured from the Filipinos, but it doesn't say where the rebels got them originally. Those big projectiles are sufficiently rare even in our own Navy to create a doubt as to the possibility of the insurrectos ever having had any of them.

A Portsmouth, England, firewood hawker attended a dockyard sale and bought up a quantity of wood discarded from the new royal yacht. Splitting this wood into fragments, the hawker disposed of it to the housewives of Portsmouth, who found, to their amazement and disgust, that the sticks would not burn, even under the coaxing influences of paraffin oil. The wood was non-inflammable.

The announcement is made that Mexico has signed The Hague peace conference agreement. This does not mean, however, that Mexico must go to war. Most of the other signers are fighting, but the obligation imposed does not really require a state of belligerency.—The Kansas City Journal.

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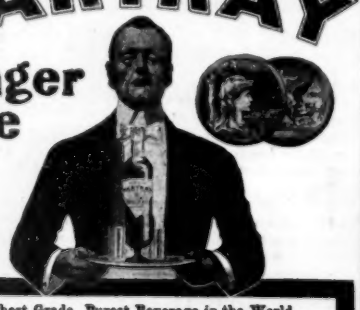

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A Brussels despatch of May 31 says: "An extraordinary scene occurred in Antwerp yesterday, when mutinous civic guardsmen paraded the streets singing the 'Marsellaise,' while the police had to be called in to protect the officers from the revolting troops. There has been friction for some time. While drilling, yesterday, a guardsman in the ranks lit a pipe, and when reprimanded for doing so insulted the officer who administered the reprimand. The guardsman was arrested, whereupon his comrades broke ranks, hooted at their officers, and proceeded to demolish property on the parade ground with the butts of their rifles. Subsequently they paraded the streets singing."

Of the 100 guns ordered for England, Col. Edgar Kensington, R. A., said in a lecture before the United Service Institution: "They were as utterly worthless as guns could be. No doubt they could shoot well, but that was not all that was wanted in a gun. It was necessary that the ammunition should be good. The Secretary of State said there was no fault to be found with the ammunition, but at the trials three shells out of seven burst prematurely. The guns had such a fine thread to the breech screw that in dusty weather the breech-blocks jammed and there was an end to the fire. Then, again, the wheels were always going to pieces, the brake arrangement was defective, and the axles were weak."

A recently published decree orders, that, in the event of a mobilization of the armed forces of the country, all railways in Germany shall convey to their destinations, free of charge, all men both of the land and sea forces recalled to the colors. For their services in conveying these men the railways will receive a lump sum, calculated by the military authorities on the basis of the number of men who rejoin.

A recent visitor in France taking notes of the French Army, writes: "In 1899 there were in the French Army 3,852 cases tried before court-martial, out of whom 2, 192 were convicted. The offenses chiefly due to intoxication were insubordination, 879; striking a superior officer, 643; desertion, 381—a total of 1,903. Last year there were 4,920 cases tried and 3,940 convictions; but we find the cases which are commonly the product of intoxication reduced as follows: Insubordination, 620; striking a superior officer, 420; and desertion, 240, a total of only 1,280. The result shows that while the discipline of the army has increased, the number of offenses more or less attributed to inordinate use of liquor has decreased one-third."

A London press despatch of June 11 says: "It is unauthoritatively stated that the War Office, after extended tests, has adopted the Simpson machine rifle for the British infantry. It is described as a bijou Maxim adapted for hand carriage and capable of pumping a hail of lead at extraordinary speed. It is used in a prone position, the user lying across a saddle-frame, the weight of his body holding the weapon in position. It is intended to issue fifty of the weapons to each infantry battalion."

Following the example set in the German Army the French Minister of War has now directed that Cyclist Engineers shall be organized in the Army of the Republic. As a beginning two corps of Engineers, the 6th Battalion, quartered at Verdun, and the 6th Regiment, at Angers, are to form experimental sections, to consist of a lieutenant in command, a sub-lieutenant, three non-commissioned officers (sergeants), four corporals, 22 master workmen, one mechanic and three conductors, who will have charge of vehicles conveying tools and explosives. These cyclists are to do the work which has hitherto devolved upon the mounted sappers, that is to say, they are to act with cavalry, to open up roads for these latter, to remove obstacles to their advance, to blow up bridges, etc., in rear of a retreating force, to obstruct the line of advance of a pursuer, to destroy railways and telegraph lines, etc.

In the "Taglische Rundschau" General von Boguslawski contends that the commando system has failed to give strength to the Boers alike for the strategical and the tactical offensive, and they have shown great want of discipline and little bravery. Their advantage has been in the enormous distances and the special character of the country, which have widened the possibilities of guerilla war and placed before the English such difficulties as were found by the invading forces in the Tirol and Spain in 1809, in Russian Poland in 1863-64, and during the French Revolution in La Vendee. The true lesson of the war, says General von Boguslawski, is of the value of railroads and telegraphs, and that in future European wars the destruction of these in rear of an enemy's forces is likely to assume an important place in the operations, involving the maintenance by the enemy of a large body of troops upon his lines of communication. General French, of the English Army, is quoted as saying: "The army labored under the greatest disadvantages, owing to the rough country and the strain put upon horses, which in very few instances were acclimatised; but, for my own part, I have nothing but good to say of the units I have commanded, and the man who says that cavalry is an effete arm had better be sent off to Bedlam at once. If it can do what it has done in this campaign, it is simply childlike to say that mounted infantry could take its place. No soldier could think so for a moment."

In the French school of military aerostation at Chalais no great belief is entertained of the possibility of driving an aerial machine of any kind, or of directing its course under adverse circumstances, by means of a motor, at all events until a vast improvement has been arrived at in the construction of these latter. A motor of sufficient lightness, with sufficient driving power and able to act for a sufficiently long period has not yet been invented, neither does there, in the opinion of the Commandant of the School, appear to be much prospect of its being perfected, at all events in the near future. Meanwhile it is believed that by the aid of proper apparatus, the wind may, in very many cases, be utilized to take a balloon in any required direction, and the "France Militaire" gives an account of experiments which are to be tried to test the appliances which have been designed for this purpose. These consist of concave plates so arranged that they can be folded together or expanded at will by simply pulling a light cord. These are suspended below the car by two such cords. When these latter are of equal length the deviator does not act at all and the balloon simply drifts with the wind, but by pulling on and shortening one or other of the cords the plates of the deviator are made to assume a position more or less oblique to the wind as may be desired, and thus, much as the direction of a boat is moved by a rudder, the balloon is made to deviate more or less from the direction of the wind.

The leading Service paper of England, "The Army and Navy Gazette," is full of growls about Mr. Brodrick's scheme of Army reorganization, and it no doubt correctly represents its constituency and is correct in saying that foreign criticism will be unanimously against the scheme. It is the work of civilians, who do not understand military necessities. Skobeleff characterized British military methods as not adapted to serious warfare with a great power. The "Gazette" says: "It would be absurd to treat the Army proposals, in fact, as if they were the fruit of the prolonged and matured deliberations of the Civil Secretary of State or of the Military Commander-in-Chief. They are nothing but a makeshift, a tentative experiment, a mere skeleton, as their creator himself admitted when defending them, and they are threatened with atrophy and inanition from their very birth. If this measure is accepted as an improvement in, as even an approximate settlement for, our military institutions, then the prayer, 'Give peace in our time, O Lord!' should be uttered fervently by every one."

The recent heroic death of Lieutenant Commander Roper, U. S. N., is recalled by the announcement of the award in England of the Stanhope gold medal of the Royal Humane Society for 1900, which was given to William Allen, a Sunderland sailor, lately employed ashore. Word was brought to Allen that three men were overcome by the fumes of tar gas at the bottom of a still. Allen fastened a rope round himself and dashed into the still, and in a few seconds came out with one of the men. A second time he entered, and yet a third, until the three men were rescued. Each time Allen risked his life in the venture. The Humane Society resolved to award the medal to Allen, as "the bravest man of the year," among all those whose gallantry in saving life had been brought before the society in 1900. Allen is a typical seaman—quiet, modest and of excellent character.

The reports from South Africa show the over-shadowing importance of railroads in war. Realizing the incalculable value to him of the railways, Lord Kitchener's constant endeavor throughout (as he has reported) has been to effectually protect them by fortified works, by which means many men have been made available for the mobile columns who previously guarded the lines. The railways, the "Army and Navy Gazette" says, from the first have been the grand arteries of the British forces for communication, concentration and supply, and without their essential aid the war could not have been waged with any great chance of success. This repeats the experience of the Civil War, which could not have been carried on with any hope of success over so vast an area had it not been for the railroads. Our railroad construction corps became so expert that when it was proposed to cripple Sherman's army by blowing up a railroad tunnel in his rear, some Confederate replied: "That won't do any good; old Sherman carries duplicate tunnels with him!"

The following from a correspondent's letter in the "Civil and Military Gazette" of India has more authoritativeness from the fact that Kipling did his first writing for the "Gazette": "The now universal 'Tommy Atkins" was adopted by Kipling from the Indian cantonment slang of 'Tommies' as a brief distinction of European from native soldiers. Indeed, I recollect a military purist who in your columns protested at great length against Kipling's use of the words 'Tommy Atkins.' It exposed, so said the critic, Kipling's complete ignorance of the subject which he pretended to understand, namely, the British soldier, who, 'as everybody ought to know,' was described in the attestation form as 'Thomas' and not as 'Tommy' Atkins. Both Kipling and 'Tommy' have, however, somehow survived the criticism."

Capt. John Bordman, jr., 26th U. S. Vols., has published in Manila a pocket "Manual de Dialogos en Visayan, Ingles y Castellano, con la Pronunciacion Figurada," which should prove very useful to natives of the Philippines who wish to learn English, and to our soldiers who have need of a smattering of the languages familiar to the natives. For the benefit of Visayan and Spaniard, English phrases are translated into a phoneticism best calculated to convey to them a correct idea of our pronunciation, with results which from the standpoint of American orthography are rather amusing. The Visayan will have much use, no doubt, for the phrase "Weit ei moment," and if asked "Can you go wifs mi?" must reply "Wifs mach plesor." An inquiry as to "Jau meni biaders jav yu?" he is to construe as a desire for information as to the number of his fraternal relatives, and after satisfying the needs of one who remarks "Ai am veri zorsti," he should, if polite, ask 'Wat els uud yu laic?"

The military idea among high schools and colleges is becoming stronger each year, and from present indications 1901 and 1902 will be the banner years. The Pettibone Brothers Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, are now furnishing cadet uniforms to some of the largest schools in the country and are adding new ones to the list daily.

St. Mary's Hall, an Episcopal school for girls, located at San Antonio, Tex., has a large patronage from the families of Army officers An advertisement of this school appears in another column

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A. G. SPALDING & BROS., (Incorporated)
New York Chicago Denver

NEW YORK ARSENAL, Governor's Island, N. Y. H., May 24, 1901—There will be offered at public sale by sealed proposals here on June 25, 1901, at 10 A. M., condemned Ordnance Stores consisting of Ammunition, Equipments, Scrap metals, and Miscellaneous Tools and Utensils. Catalogues can be had on application. J. W. REILLY, Lieut. Col., Comdg.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A.

District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. V. Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.

Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.

Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A.

The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:

Dept. of Northern Luzon.—Major Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.

Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U S. A. Headquarters at Iloilo, Island of Panay. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig.-Gen. W. A. Kobbe, U. S. A. Headquarters at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. Address Manila.

Department of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Vols. (Brig. Gen., U. S. A.)

Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.

Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Major Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.

Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., in temporary command.

Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., in temporary command.

Department of Alaska.—Headquarters, Fort St. Michael. Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.

Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio. Col. James N. Wheelan, 12th Cav.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Regiment.—Headquarters, E, F, G, H, ordered to proceed from Fort Totten, N. Y., in time to sail from San Francisco, June 25 for Manila; I, K and L, Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y.; M, West Point, N. Y.; A, B, C and D. Address Manila, P. I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; E, F, H and I, in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Meade, So. D.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba. I, K, L and M, Pasa Caballos, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

4th Cav.—Ordered from Manila to United States. Address for the present San Francisco, Cal.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E, Fort Grant, Ariz.; G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantanamo, Cuba; A, Fort Reno, Okla.; B and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Sill, Okla.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, L and M, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holquin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D, F and G, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troop E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; A, B and C, Fort Clark, Texas; D, Fort Bliss, Texas.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Meade, South Dakota, where regiment is organizing.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; E and F, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; H, Yosemite National Park, address Wawoma, Cal.; I, Sequoia National Park, Cal.; A, B, C, D and G, Manila.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Coast Artillery.

1st Co., Fort Dade, Fort Tampa, Fla.; 2d Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 3d and 10th Cos., Sullivans Island, S. C.; 4th Co., Jackson Barracks, La.; 5th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 7th and 9th Cos., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 8th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.

11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co. Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.

17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba; 25th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d and 33d Cos., ordered from Manila to United States; 36th Co. in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.

26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Wash.; 28th Co., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.

41st Co, Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th, Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th and 53d, Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 51st and 54th Cos., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

50th, 53d and 57th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 55th Cos., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th and 59th, San Juan, P. R.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 68th, 70th and 71st Cos., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.

66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Porter, N. Y.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 97th, Fort Adams, R. I

Field Artillery.

1st Bat., ordered from Manila to the United States, Manila, P. I.; 2d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 3d Bat., Havana, Cuba; 4th Bat., Washington Barracks, D. C.; 5th Bat., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.; 8th Bat. ordered from Manila to the United States.

9th Bat., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Manila; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th and 13th Bats., ordered from Manila to the United States; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Riley, Kans.; 17th, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th and 20th, Fort Riley, Kans.; 21st, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Bands.—1st, Sullivans Island, S. C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 8th, Fort Columbus, N. Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; A, B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; D, Columbus Bks., O.

3d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

4th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

5th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

6th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

7th Inf.—Headqarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A and K, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Liscum, Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; F and L, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, Address Manila.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; A and C, Fort Snelling, Minn.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manila; F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R.

12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, ordered from Manila to the United States; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Address Manila; E, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; G, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; F, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; H, Fort Porter, N. Y.

16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, and M., ordered from Manila to the United States; Cos. A and D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B, Fort Mason Cal.; C, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

19th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

22d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, ordered from Manila to United States; Co. I, Fort Wingate, N. M.; L, Fort Douglas, Utah; K, Fort Russell, Wyo.; M, Fort Logan, Colo.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skaguay, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines. Address Manila.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Hdqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort McPherson, Ga.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

38th, 40, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 47th, 48th, 49th address San Francisco, Cal., where regiments are or en route for muster out.

Porto Rican Regt.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, San Juan, P. R. E, F, G, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

Squadron of Philippine Cavalry.—Address Manila, P. I.

Dates of muster out of Volunteer Regiments at San Francisco, Cal.: 11th Cav., March 13; 26th Inf., May 13; 27th Inf., April 1; 28th Inf., May 1; 29th Inf., May 10; 30th Inf., April 3; 32d Inf., May 8; 33d Inf., April 17; 34th Inf., April 17; 35th Inf., May 2; 36th Inf., March 16; 37th Inf., Feb. 20; 39th Inf., May 6; 45th, June 3; 46th, May 31; 31st, June 18.

It is proposed to employ in the Military Departments of the British War Office retired and other military officers and military clerks in the place of certain of the present civilian staff.

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Stereoscopic Folding Buckeye, 3¼x4¼	25.00
'99 Model Buckeye, 3¼x3¼, 6 or 12 Exposure Film	5.00
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NEW GERMAN MAUSER, MODEL 98.

"Arms and Explosives" describes and illustrates in its issue for May the new Mauser rifle, Model 98, which has been adapted as the standard arm for the German Army. In bolt action and magazine attachments this model bears a strong resemblance to the Spanish Mauser introduced about six years ago. In absolute detail, however, the weapon shows several interesting points of difference from its forerunner, which tend to prove that there can be no finality of design, and that experience is constantly prompting a nearer approach to that ultimate perfection.

One of the most important modifications of pattern, refers to securing increased facilities for loading. The side of the receiver, at the rear end, is cut away down flush with the bottom of the bolt recess and therefore level with the top of the magazine. This slight change of design effects a remarkable improvement, for on the insertion of the loading clip into its guides a single downward movement of the flat of the thumb held across the top cartridge suffices to push the five cartridges well into the magazine, without the previously existing necessity to press the last of the batch home with the point of the thumb. The bolt itself is of very strong pattern, and is provided with an additional locking lug towards the rear in addition to the two hitherto fitted at the front. The bolt head is enlarged considerably, and constitutes a circular shield to protect the face of the shooter in case of a defective cartridge causing a blow back, while the same contingency is provided for as regards the striker spring by making two holes in the forward end of the bolt to allow of the escape of any gas that might enter round the striker-point. As regards the bolt action generally, it is similar to that of the Spanish Mauser. The safety has a taird intermediate position, to facilitate the dismantling of the bolt mechanism, and in that position the bolt can be withdrawn from the rifle without any risk of accident, as the trigger is inoperative. At the front end of the bolt, the extractor and ejector are of the type adopted in the Spanish pattern, and are exceptionally strong and effective.

The back sight of the pattern starts with 200 metres and advances by fifties from 300 to 2,050 metres, a series of notches along the sight bed being engaged by spring clutches on either side of the sliding-piece which supports the girder-shaped sight-leaf, the notches on the left side referring to the even hundreds of metres and those on the right to the intermediate fifties. The sightleaf is of unusual strength, which is the more necessary since it has no capacity to yield before a blow or pressure.

Without the bayonet, the new rifle weighs 4.000 kilos (9.038 lbs.), and measures in length 1.25 m. (4.1 ft.). In point of calibre it is somewhat of a reversion from the very small bores adopted during recent years, the diameter between the lands being the same as has been hitherto in use in Germany, namely, 7.9 mm. (.311). The system of rifling consists of four grooves, each .01 mm. (.004 in.) deep, with a right-handed twist which gives three turns in the barrel, or more exactly, one complete turn in 9.45 in. The cartridges supplied in the rifle weigh 27.88 grammes (430.18 grs.), and are 8.25 cm. (3.248 in.) long, and are loaded with 2.67 grammes (41.19 grs.) of Gew. Bl. P., and a hard lead nickel-plated and steel-sheathed bullet measuring 3.13 cm. long (1.232 in.), and weighing 14.70 grammes (226.82 grs.). A clip containing its five cartridges weighs 146.40 grammes (5.16 oz.) At a distance of 50 metres (54.68 yards) from the muzzle, the bullet has an average velocity of 2,023 ft. per second, and its extreme range is about 4,000 metres (4,374 yards). It will pass through 7mm. (.2756 in.) of iron at a distance of 300 metres, but is stopped at any range by 9.5 mm. of good steel.

SHIELDS FOR FIELD GUNS.

"Le Progres Militaire," of France, criticises the policy which was responsible for the introduction of shields on the carriages of the new French field gun. The gun is necessarily heavier than its predecessors, the extra weight being of course due to the recoil presses and apparatus connected with the absorption of the recoil. The shields provided for the protection of the gunners, again, add to the weight of the gun. Now, it has been said that the protection of the gunners is of the utmost importance in the case of quick-firing guns. As the "Progres" remarks, it is difficult to follow the reasoning by which one class of gun must necessarily be supplied with shields uncalled for with another class; on the other hand, the simpler action of the quick-firing gun should even permit of the gun being worked by fewer men, and losses would be proportionately less important. In any case the shields, to be useful at all and to compensate for the additional weights behind the teams, should be capable of protecting the men. This it apparently does not do. As a matter of fact these shields are useless for protection against anything but infantry fire—and then they are of little use. Whatever steps are taken in this direction, the fact remains that artillery exposed to rifle fire is in a very unpleasant position.

The following list of patents granted June 12 is sent by Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.: Cartridge, H. Henneberg; cartridge-charging machine, L. Chamben; cartridge-shell-crimping tool, N. D. Holbrook; firearm, magazine, R. W. Linville and E. E. Endicott; fuse for projectiles or torpedoes, distance, G. Klumak; fuse, safety, L. Abendroth; propeller, marine, J. D. Brown; propulsion of boats, yachts, etc., J. G. Villar; ships at sea, appliance for transportation of coal, etc., chiefly designed for, G. C. Mackrow and H. G. Cameron; small-arm, automatic, L. Helifritzsch; torpedoes, severing mechanism for arial, R. Torras.

The recent arrival of the Kentucky at Woosung, China, will not be of much benefit to Shanghai, from which city Woosung is distant about twelve miles. Woosung is at the entrance of the Whangpoo River, upon the banks of which Shanghai is situated, but the Woosung bar, called by the Chinese "The safety of China," does not admit, even at high water, of vessels drawing more than twenty-three feet, thus preventing the crossing of the Kentucky.

During a recent test of the British torpedo boat Viper, which lasted some three weeks, the maximum speed attained was 31½ knots, with all her stores aboard and down to her normal sea-going draught. The temperature of the engine room was highest when the boat was proceeding at low speed, and lowest when running at her highest speed. This was owing to her fan ventilation. The Viper is fitted with Parson's turbine engines.

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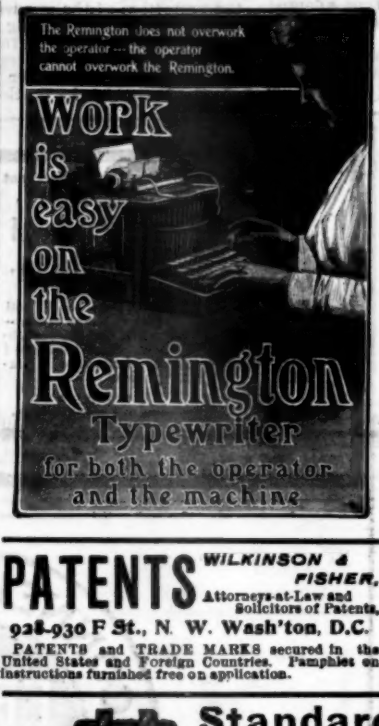

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